

December 31, 1914

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Leslies

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
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*Redrawn by E. Flohri
from a Sketch by E. Prater*

The Retreat

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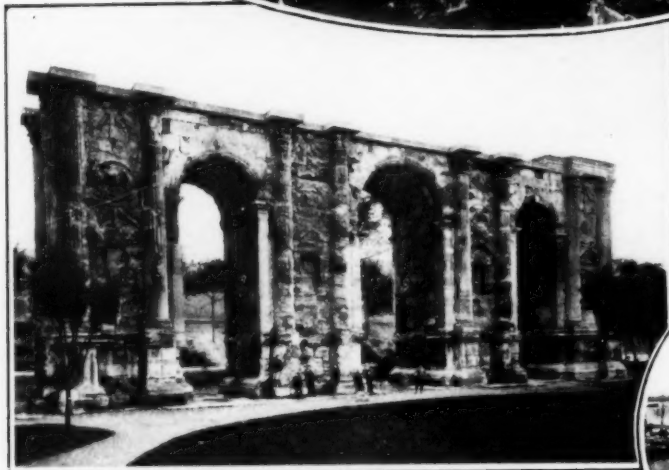
Where News is Being Made in Warring Europe

Photos by Detroit Publishing Co.



AN ANCIENT CITY OF DALMATIA

Picturesque Cattaro, situated on the Gulf of Cattaro, the finest harbor on the Adriatic Sea, is an important naval base. This ancient city, built on the site of the Roman Acrium was bombarded some time ago by the allied fleet and by Montenegrin artillery.



IN DEVASTATED RHEIMS

The Gate of Mars, built by the Romans in the fourth century. This majestic arch was one of the great historic landmarks of the city, which, though strongly fortified, was recently taken by the Germans. When the French reoccupied the city, the Germans bombarded it with heavy artillery, causing great destruction, and laying waste the beautiful Gothic cathedral.

TRIESTE'S BEAUTIFUL HARBOR

Austria's principal seaport. Recently two Italian vessels were sunk in the Adriatic by Austrian floating mines and Italy's demands for reparation were immediately acceded to by Austria, who is anxious to keep Italy neutral in the present crisis.



AUSTRIA'S CHIEF NAVAL STATION

Pola, even in ancient Roman days, was a noted naval station. It has an excellent harbor which is spacious enough to admit of the mobilization of a great fleet. Operations against Pola were recently made by the allied fleets.



WHERE THE SLAV ONCE RULED

Quaint old Ragusa, a well-fortified seaport of Dalmatia in Austria. The town is still surrounded by ancient massive walls and imposing towers. At one time Ragusa was dominated by the Slavic race, and it was here that the literature of the southern Slavs reached its highest development. The city has been bombarded by the Allies.

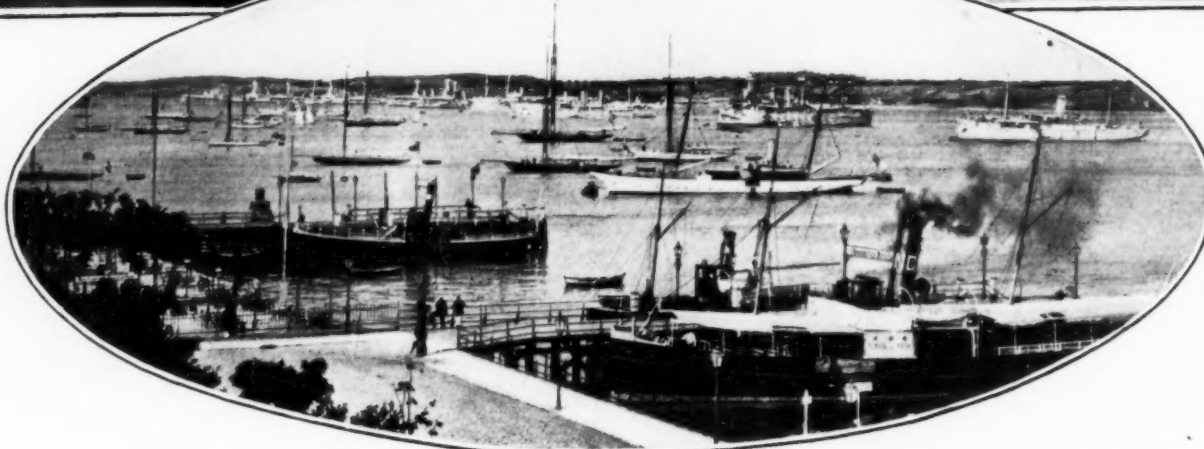
A GREAT LANDING PORT FOR TROOPS

Calais, a strongly fortified city of northern France, where many of the English troops were landed before being sent to the front. In 1347 Calais was taken by Edward III of England, after a terrific siege lasting eleven months. It remained in the hands of the English until 1558. If Germany were to besiege Calais, England would now become its defender.



IN THE LAND OF MISFORTUNE

The King's palace at Brussels, one of the finest cities of Europe, which is now in the hands of the Germans. Being unfortified it surrendered without resistance, in order to save its historic beauties from destruction. Belgium has become known as "The battleground of Nations," many of the greatest conflicts of Europe having taken place on her soil. It was within sound of Brussels that Napoleon "met his Waterloo," almost two years ago, when England and Germany, now hated antagonists, were allied against the French.



THE GREATEST NAVAL STATION IN EUROPE

The harbor of Kiel, the Eastern terminus of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the most valuable artificial waterway in Europe. By means of its facilities the German navy has been able to completely baffle Great Britain's hostile fleets, although only half as strong. Kiel is the greatest naval station of the German Empire, containing basins, ship-ways, dry docks, floating docks, etc. Here

are located the naval academy, naval school for officers, school for engineers and a great naval hospital. The British fleet off Heligoland, at the western end of the canal, has kept the German fleet bottled up, but had been unable to force any decisive fight up to the beginning of October. Heligoland was formerly owned by England, but was ceded to Germany in 1890.

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Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by **JOHN A. SLEICHER**

"In God We Trust"

CXIX

Thursday, December 31, 1914

No. 3095

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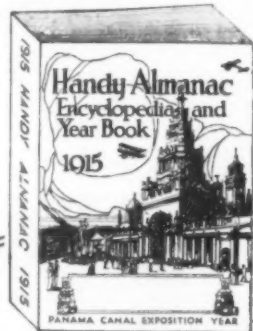
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1915 is here!

What does it hold for you?

That is a question no one can answer at this time but here is one you must surely admit to be true—would not this new year be made more interesting if you increased your knowledge of everyday facts?

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American Women Work to

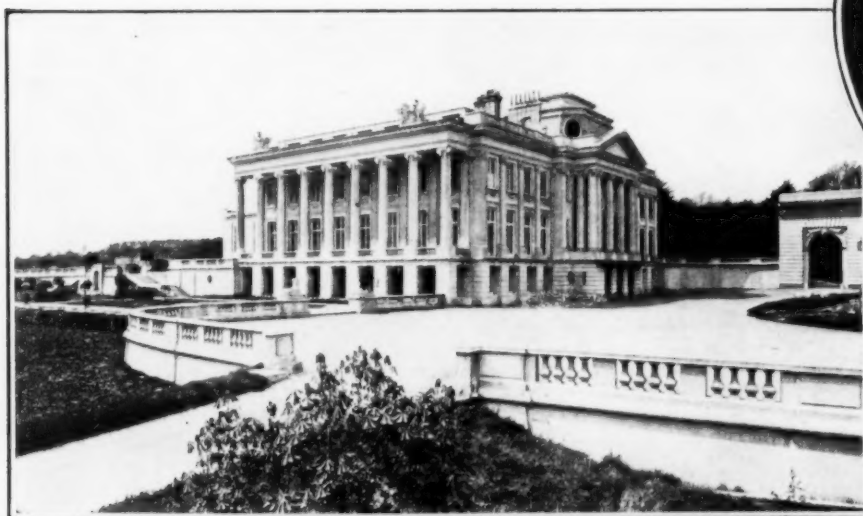
Scenes in and Around the American War

By JAMES H. HARE, Special War



LUXURIOUS SURROUNDINGS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

In the beautiful mansion of Paris Singer, now transformed into a hospital, Tommy Atkins finds the best of care at the hands of American doctors and nurses. The photograph is of the Hadfield ward, named after the woman who donated the furnishings.



THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Standing on a slight eminence the Singer house commands a wide view of beautiful Devonshire. No expense has been spared in transforming it into a hospital, and the beautiful fittings have been ruthlessly torn out when necessary. However, many remain, and with them the pictures and tapestries that graced the walls when the building was used for private purposes. Mr. Singer gave the use of the house and \$25,000 to the fund.



CONVALESCENTS AMUSE THEMSELVES

When the patients are able to be up and around they read or play cards in the luxurious rooms provided for such purposes. They are nearly always anxious to get back to active duty. The hospital started with a capacity of 200, but the arena was covered over and 50 beds added.



CHIEF SURGEON AND STAFF AT PAIGNTON

The man seated in the middle of the group is Dr. Howard W. Beal, chief surgeon, a graduate of Worcester. To the left is Dr. Robert W. Hinds,

of Buffalo, and to the right Dr. William T. Fitzsimmons, a graduate of Kansas State University. The nurses and orderlies are Americans, also.

Work to Mitigate War's Horrors

American Women's Hospital at Paignton, England

Special War Photographer for LESLIE'S



THE MUNSEY WARD WAS FORMERLY A GYMNASIUM
Every part of the Singer mansion has been utilized. The swimming pool was covered over with a wooden floor and beds placed on it. The hospital is supported by American contributions and manned by an American staff. The patients are enthusiastic about the care they get.



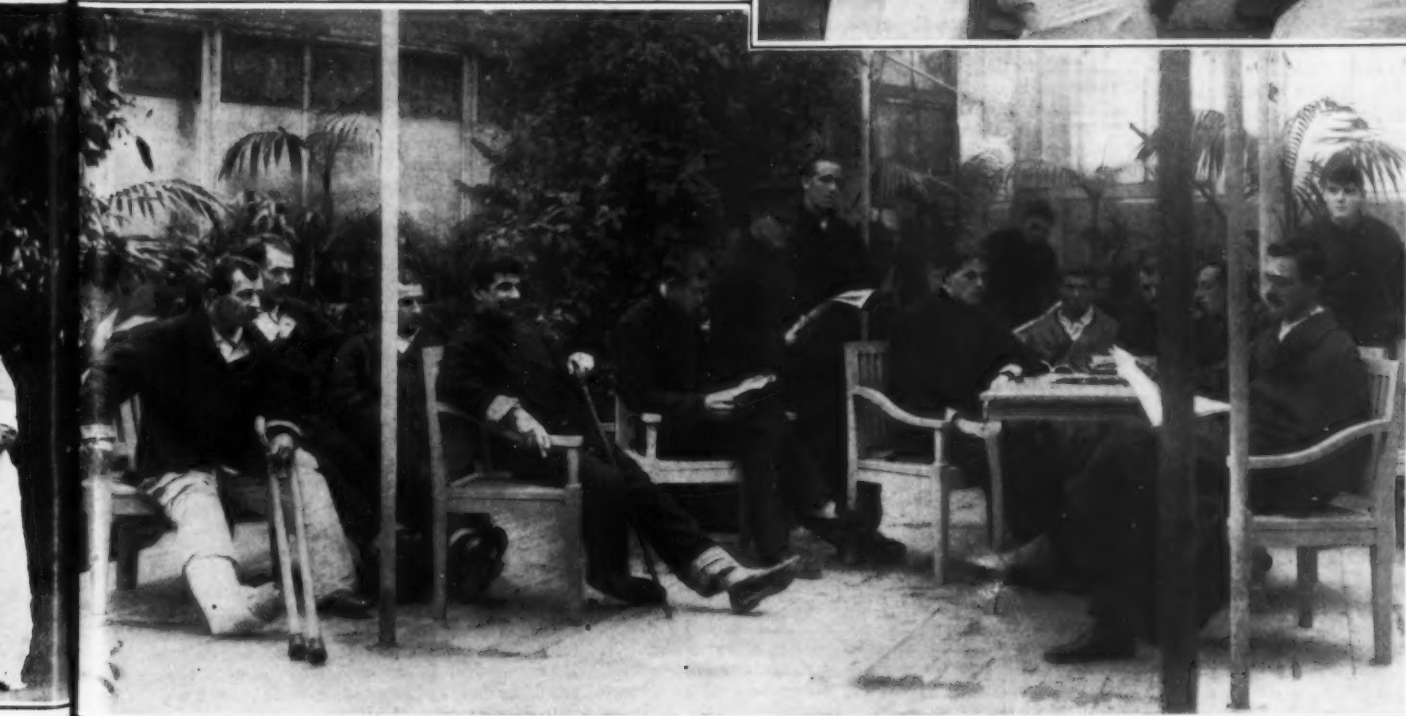
KNITTING IS A FAVORITE PASTIME

Wounded men get enthusiastic about knitting when they are able to sit up in bed, and many useful articles are turned out by them. They speedily become skillful at the work, and all day long the needles are clicking as they make gloves, wristlets and other handy little garments.



VERY POPULAR JUST NOW

A group of American nurses on duty at the Paignton hospital. They went over with the first Red Cross contingent, as Unit F, and are highly regarded for their efficiency. The British are very grateful for the relief work done by Americans, and our Red Cross representatives are made much of by the public. The wounded soldiers cannot sufficiently express their gratitude to the doctors and nurses.



THE CONSERVATORY IS TURNED OVER TO CONVALESCENTS

they amuse themselves during the tedious days when they are only able to shuffle around. Some read or write, while others play games or fight their battles over again. No finer place could be imagined for such a purpose. An interesting article by Mr. Hare on this hospital will be found on Page 635.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, December 31, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

1915!

LET us begin the new year right. Let us not hope to make a perfect world. Imperfections will exist as long as men and women live and as the Ten Commandments survive.

The world was given to man and he has made it what it is. It reflects the nature of its possessors.

It is an uneven world with noble men and women mingled with the vile, the vicious and ignoble.

It will never be a perfect world, much as we may strive to make it so. But it is growing better steadily.

The barbarians have seen their day. Civilization is marching on. Religion still holds its multitudes of fervent worshippers. Science is advancing. Research is unfolding the deepest mysteries. Education is universal.

All the world is enjoying a higher plane of living. The masses are having better wages, brighter homes and greater consideration for their health and comfort than ever before.

Think of these things as the new year opens. In themselves they furnish the strongest rebuke to demagogues who preach the gospel of discontent, envy and hatred; who seek to array the poor against the rich, the unsuccessful against the successful, the weak against the strong.

Let us all understand each other better, recognize each other's failings and never for a moment forget that the prosperity of the country means the prosperity of all.

It is a good time to turn over a new leaf, and to send the disturbing demagogue back to the oblivion from which he came.

It is a good time to give labor and capital alike the fullest protection of the law and to assert anew the independence of every man to seek a free market for his brain and brawn.

It is a good time to unshackle industry, to encourage investment, to cease the smashing of business because it is big and successful and to proclaim anew the sound old American axiom "Live and Let Live."

If we could only realize what this would mean to all of us and resolve to carry out this program in 1915, we would usher in the new year with shouts of joy and satisfaction.

A Happy New Year!

HOPE for the best in the New Year. While you are hoping for the best, do your best.

The year 1915 will not be different from other years. It will have its sunshine and its shadows; its joys and its sorrows; its births and deaths.

Of course there will be troubles. Think of those who live on our troubles. Lawyers, dentists and doctors would have little to do if all the world had sound bodies and contented minds. Demagogues would go into retirement if they couldn't stir up troubles and promise to cure them.

The clergyman and the editor might make a living in a peaceful world, the former seeking to uplift and the latter to educate, but troubles help to keep them busy also.

Remember that everybody can do at least a little to lighten another's burden. It is not necessary to have a fortune to be a generous giver. A cup of cold water to a thirsty soul will be a priceless gift. It was the widow's mite that won the commendation of the Master and that gave the humble giver a place for all time in sacred history.

Be a giver in the New Year, if only a smile to cheer the despondent, a word of hope to the discouraged, a gentle admonition to the wayward.

Count that day lost that makes no record of a good deed done. Write upon the title page of your diary for 1915, and read it every day, the uplifting sentiment of the Quaker missionary and philanthropist, Stephen Grellet, which has survived for over a century:

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing that I can do, therefore, or any kindness I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

Lest We Forget!

By PRESIDENT WILSON

WE are all in the same boat, though apparently we had forgotten it. We now know the port for which we are bound. We have and shall have, more and more as our new understandings ripen, a common discipline of patriotic purposes. We shall advance, and advance together, with a new spirit, a new enthusiasm, a new cordiality of spirited cooperation. It is an inspiring prospect. Our task is henceforth to work, not for any single interest, but for all the interests of the country as a united whole.

Still Smashing!

PRESIDENT WILSON has said an encouraging word for business. He has advocated in an earnest way fairer treatment for the railroads. But are we going about the matter in the right way to restore prosperity?

The President is advocating a national steamship line. This means destruction to the struggling shipping interests built up by private capital.

Postmaster-General Burleson is urging that the government acquire the telephone and telegraph lines, of course at the expense of every investor in these great and efficient public utilities.

Attorney-General Gregory is recommending another drastic amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act to prevent any railroad from carrying over its lines a product in which it might be interested. He doesn't want the coal roads to carry coal for instance. The Supreme Court of the United States has construed the law in favor of the railroads. The Attorney-General wants to override the courts, and get another "smash" at the railroads.

Is the striking lesson of November 3rd so soon forgotten? Must it be emphasized in 1916?

Treat Labor Impartially

NON-PARTISAN! It is a serious state of affairs, if it be true, as charged by President William H. Barr of the National Founders' Association that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor has championed the cause of union labor in such a way as to line up union and non-union labor against each other. For the first time the Secretary of Labor in his annual report has taken sides in a labor controversy. Secretary Wilson blames the Colorado mine owners, while admitting the heavy responsibility that rests upon the strikers. President Barr declared that the development of the strikes in Colorado and Michigan into the proportions of civil war was due largely to the pro-labor attitude of Secretary Wilson. The President is not to be criticized for appointing a labor man as a member of his cabinet, but Secretary Wilson misconceived the duty of his office if he thought it meant that he was to represent and to look out for the labor unions, representing ten per cent. of the labor of the country, and not to consider the ninety per cent. of independent non-union workmen. In supporting militant unionism, the Secretary has been attacking the ninety per cent. of non-union workmen quite as much as their employers. When John Burns, the noted labor-leader, was a member of the British Ministry he looked after the interests of all classes of labor so impartially as to add dignity to his office. It is a weakness of the Wilson administration that the Secretary of Labor has looked upon the department, of which he is the temporary head, as being in the interest of one party, and that a minority of the great working classes.

The Plain Truth

JEWS! Never again will the bravery of the Jews be questioned. The European war has found them at the front on many a battlefield, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their compatriots among the various belligerents. Discussing at a meeting of the Judeans in New York City the topic, "The Jew as a Citizen in the Country of His Domicile," Dr. Henry M. Leipziger declared that from all of the countries involved in the conflict came reports that the Jews were rallying to the support of the country of their adoption, and were conducting themselves with heroism. Jews in the German Army have received the Iron Cross, and in the Russian Army have won distinction. The ability of the Jews to remain a distinct people and yet to support loyally the country of their birth or adoption is one of the marvels of history.

GREETING! The year 1914 will be memorable in history for the breaking out of the world's greatest war. No one can tell but that the year 1915 may be equally famous as marking its close. However that may be, the new year will be a trying one for all nations. With great gratitude that our hands are free and with the hope that we may remain free to serve all who need us, the people of the United States should face the new year with faith and courage. Whether the war soon terminate or be greatly prolonged, the new year will find us fully readjusted to the new conditions, however trying they may be, and ready to play a great nation's part in relieving the needy and distressed, and in entering upon any mission to which we may be called in the interest of all the warring nations. Here's wishing a Happy New Year to all our people; to our great manufacturing and commercial interests a year of privilege to enter golden doors of opportunity unhampered by mischievous or oppressive legislation; a year of service for the nation in the noble interests of international peace.

VON BERNSTORFF! No matter where the sympathies of fair-minded man may go as between the contestants in the great struggle abroad, a sense of fairness and justice should prevail. It is neither fair nor just for Charles Francis Adams to speak of the German Ambassador, at Washington, Count Von Bernstorff as "being utterly unfit for his position." Mr. Adams thinks that the Ambassador has done too much unnecessary talking and has sought to instruct Americans as to their obligations and duties. We fail to see the justice of this accusation against one of the most popular foreign representatives at Washington. The German Ambassador, like the ministers of all other foreign powers, has done his best to present to the American people every argument he could in behalf of the good faith and just purposes of his country. He would have been derelict had he done otherwise. We fail to see that any of the ambassadors of the great powers can be fairly accused of being over-zealous in representing their respective governments, in this, the greatest of all the neutral countries. We say this with no intent to violate the strict neutrality which LESLIE'S has preserved in dealing with the war.

WASHINGTON! The first important struggle, by a member of Congress, against the President for a share in the distribution of local patronage has occurred and the President has lost. Observing the traditional "courtesy of the Senate," the appointment of John R. Lynn, of Rochester, to be District Attorney for the Western District of New York has been rejected at the insistence of Senator O'Gorman of Tammany Hall. And now it is said that Senator Reed of Missouri and others with grievances propose to demand their share of the patronage to which members of Congress consider themselves entitled. President Cleveland suffered from a similar struggle over the spoils of office and the break between President Garfield and Senator Conkling over the selection of the Collector of the Port of New York imperiled Republican success at the national election. In both houses of Congress a change of feeling is shown by Democratic members. One of the most striking manifestations of this is the open declaration of Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, that Congress should pass a straight ship subsidy bill instead of a government ownership measure, advocated by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Edmonds says truthfully that "Ship subsidies have been used by every country that makes even the slightest pretense to being a commercial nation."

FORTUNE! A man who at the age of twenty was struggling for a living, died at the age of 70 in New York recently, leaving an estate appraised at \$77,000,000. He was modest, and retiring, having many friends but few intimates. His word was as good as his bond. He was recognized everywhere as one of the ablest financiers in the United States. His success was due to his prompt recognition of the value of electric propulsion in street-car service. He realized that the introduction of the trolley car meant a revolution in the transportation of the multitudes in our cities. Just at this time, too, important discoveries in the manufacture of gas for domestic consumption were announced. In these two public utilities, the street-car service and municipal gas and electric lighting, the late Anthony N. Brady accumulated the first millions of his large fortune. He was a firm believer in the conservation of our water powers and financed the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company which sought to make of Chattanooga a still greater industrial center. The project, estimated to cost a million, required fully \$6,000,000 for its completion. But it was completed, because Mr. Brady had given his word that the work should be done and his word, as we have said, was always good. Few captains of industry in our time have done more to increase the public comfort than Mr. Brady. It is charitable to suppose that these facts were not known to the editor of one of New York's dailies who recently spoke of Mr. Brady's estates as "a useless fortune."

The American Women's War Hospital

By JAMES H. HARE, Special War Photographer for LESLIE'S

Photographs by Mr. Hare of Scenes in and around This Hospital Will Be Found on Pages 632-633

AT Paignton in Torbay, Devonshire, some 30 miles from Plymouth, and a couple miles from Torquay, is the "American Women's War Hospital," located in the mansion of Mr. Paris Singer, who not only gave the use of the house to the Red Cross, but also donated \$25,000 to the fund to operate it.

Try to imagine a wealthy man's magnificent country house standing on its own park-like grounds on the side of a hill just high enough to command a view of the Devonshire scenery and Torbay, and then enter it and find no expense has been spared to equip it as a first-class hospital. Many beautiful fixtures have been torn out ruthlessly where required and leaden floors have been laid over wooden floors where necessary for sanitary purposes, as in the operating room. It is not every hospital can boast of marble staircases and pillars, and fine oil paintings on its walls, and crystal chandeliers and cheval glasses—yet artistic effects have not been allowed to interfere with its effective appliances.

The hospital is devoted to the treatment of British wounded. Wards are named in honor of the wealthy American ladies who have donated large sums of money to its maintenance. You notice such names as Paget, Ward, Marlborough, Churchill, Leeds, Astor, Vanderbilt, Harcourt, Singer, Crocker, Laughlin, and Hadfield, over the wards, and the gymnasium, turned into the largest ward, is named after Frank A. Munsey, the American publisher, who donated \$25,000 to the fund.

A splendid type of man has been selected as Commandant in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Gunning. The doctors' staff are all Americans, comprising two of the units that came from the United States on the Red Cross steamer early in this war. The Chief Surgeon, Dr. Howard W. Beal, is undoubtedly the right man in the right place. There are 300 beds in the building and 50 more are to be added when the arena is converted into a ward. The swimming tank has been boarded over and the space utilized for beds. The pipes that were formerly used to heat the water have been left in position in the empty tank and perforations made in the floor to allow the heat to come up into the building, much to the joy of the American nurses who complain of the cold English houses. I was rather grateful to know that so responsible a person as a

Red Cross nurse should consider the English houses uncomfortable, owing to their coldness, as I have claimed that while I can keep warm enough out of doors I freeze in these houses, where most of the heat in the grate goes up the chimney.

The conservatory has been turned into a lounge and convalescent soldiers had a delightfully light room in which to read, or play cards or checkers. One of the most popular recreations was listening to the gramophones of which there were many. It was most amusing to hear the



CROCHETING UNDER DIFFICULTIES
This soldier is making a table mat while his wounded leg is clamped in a vise. Queen Mary honored him by accepting a specimen of his needlework when she visited the American hospital.

song that is on every soldier's lips today, the battle song of England apparently—but why or wherefore nobody seems to be able to explain—"It's a Long Way to Tipperary." Most of the patients looked solemn over it, but evidently enjoyed it and no sooner would it finish in one ward than you heard it in another. Of course, "Comrades" was also a favorite, and I heard "Stars and Stripes Forever" as I went through one ward. Then you saw a little group of men sitting around a fire in another ward—a good big fire in the grate and a beautiful

mantel shelf above it. It would be very unusual if you didn't see at least one man, and in many wards several men, knitting socks, mufflers, anklets and other useful articles. One man was crocheting. 'Twas pathetic to see him lying day and night on his back, his wounded leg in a vise, yet crocheting away for dear life. I am told that when Queen Mary visited the hospital a few weeks ago, she graciously accepted some of his work, and his cup of happiness was full then. He could not speak highly enough of the treatment received at the hospital, but I think he conveyed his meaning when he told me that as soon as he was able to go to the front again he was going all right, and if he got wounded again he hoped he would be sent back to the same hospital.

I asked Dr. Beal if he had any cases of atrocities, and he replied none. No doubt there have been cases of atrocities, there always have been in all wars. Men in the heat of passion will do things that they wouldn't do in normal times, and again men who have become intoxicated on looted wines and spirits would, no doubt, commit outrages that in their sober moments they would not think of doing, but I have no doubt such occurrences have been much exaggerated. I have heard several stories of children with hands cut off being in hospitals, but on inquiry it has been impossible to locate them. Considering the fact that great care has to be exercised by doctors in tying up the arteries after amputating limbs to prevent loss of life through bleeding, I cannot quite understand how a child would not bleed to death if its hands were cut off and no attention paid to the arteries. Yet it is considered almost heretical by some Englishmen to doubt any atrocity story.

I was very much amused in the Savage Club, one day, to hear one of the members exclaim "The Americans are against us. Did you read Irwin Cobb's story in the *Saturday Evening Post*, when he and McCutcheon were detained by the Germans near Louvain? They didn't see any atrocities. They are evidently pro-Germans." I took the liberty of saying if Mr. Cobb hadn't seen any atrocities I didn't quite see why he should say he had done so, neither did I see that it showed Americans were against the Allies. I might as well have saved my breath. They had made up their minds and wouldn't change them. I presume the Germans charge the Allies in the same manner.

The Last of the German Flying Squadron

By SIDNEY GRAVES KOON, M. M. E.

THE British Admiralty, by sending after the victorious Germans who destroyed the *Good Hope* and the *Monmouth* off the coast of Chile a fleet able to cope with them, has now achieved complete success. Five German cruisers, after sinking two British cruisers on November 1st, and putting the third to flight, rounded Cape Horn into the Atlantic, there to be found by a superior British force on December 8th and sent to the bottom. Two alone, of the five vessels, made a temporary escape—severely damaged—and one was overtaken within a few hours, and sent to join their shipmates. The Germans lost probably 2,500 men, in addition to 34,000 tons of naval shipping. Britain's ships were scarcely touched.

The lesson is the same as before—heavier batteries. Although the composition of the British fleet has not been made known, it is understood that there were six warships and a transport—the same squadron of seven ships, perhaps, which was reported early in November to be headed "hot-foot" towards the Panama Canal, but which did not enter the canal. The 26-knot dreadnought cruiser *Invincible* is believed to have been one of the ships. If so, that one ship could have sunk the two heavy Germans (*Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*) while keeping so far away from them that their guns could not penetrate her armor. She was faster by three knots—hence could choose her own distance. Her eight 12-inch guns would perforate the 6-inch German armor at over five miles. Her own 7-inch belt would be proof against the German 8.2-inch guns anywhere outside the two-mile limit. The result was a foregone conclusion. No matter what the rest of the British ships were, that one ship would have decided the battle. (The same holds true, in even greater degree, with regard to the *Lion* and the *Indefatigable*, later reported to have been in the action.)

The Germans still have three warships on the high seas. One which ran the British North Sea blockade, the dreadnought cruiser *Von der Tann*, is a swift and powerful vessel—one which would require an *Invincible* to catch, and, catching, to defeat. Her eight 11-inch guns, while not equivalent to the *Invincible's* 12's, are heavier than those carried by any British cruiser prior to the *Invincible*. Hence—let all British cruisers inferior to the *Invincible* beware! The lesson has already twice been taught within six weeks—there is no need to "rub it in." The two small cruisers *Karlsruhe* and *Bremen* carry no guns

heavier than the 4.1-inch. Almost any British cruiser that floats could compass their defeat—once it can catch them. Rumor, unconfirmed, had the *Karlsruhe* sunk in mid-November. Two or three German merchantmen, hastily converted into cruisers by the mounting of light guns, are still worrying commerce. It's only a question of time—how long, no one knows.

With the finding of those few needles in the great oceanic haystack there will no longer be good reason for such cruiser vigilance along our coasts as has prevailed since early August. Our shipping should then be freed from a most unwelcome espionage, and all direct evidence of a world war removed from the western hemisphere. We cannot, in all fairness, wish that day long delayed, for the injury to neutral commerce has been enormous, and the restrictions imposed upon it most irritating. We have indeed, been spared the losses of peaceful vessels and lives, such as Scandinavia and Italy have been called upon to bear, but our position has been none the less unsatisfactory, and our ever-elastic patience has been stretched quite far enough. In considering these two naval battles it must be remembered that they were nothing but skirmishes so far as the real fighting strength of the opposing navies is concerned. At the same time, the disaster to the British Pacific fleet was severe, and made itself felt in the loss of merchant shipping. The British learned from their defeat in the Pacific that their ships must cruise in squadrons of considerable power.

From the accounts of this battle, it appears that two German armored cruisers, *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, in company with three small cruisers, *Dresden*, *Nurnberg* and *Leipzig*, fell in with two British armored cruisers, *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*, the British squadron had nothing that could penetrate the German armor.

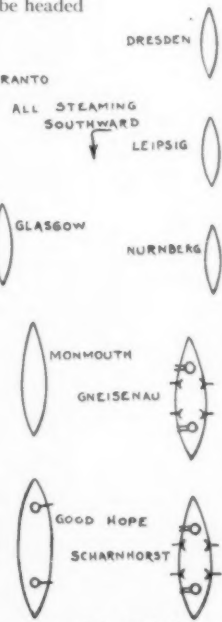


Fig. 1.—This sketch shows how the heavy gun power of the Germans overwhelmed the British ships. Except for the two lone guns on the *Good Hope*, the British squadron had nothing that could penetrate the German armor.

the protected cruiser *Glasgow*, and the supply ship *Otranto*. In the battle which ensued, at long range, the 8.2-inch guns on the two heavy German ships made havoc of the *Monmouth*, which was sunk in half an hour, set fire to the *Good*

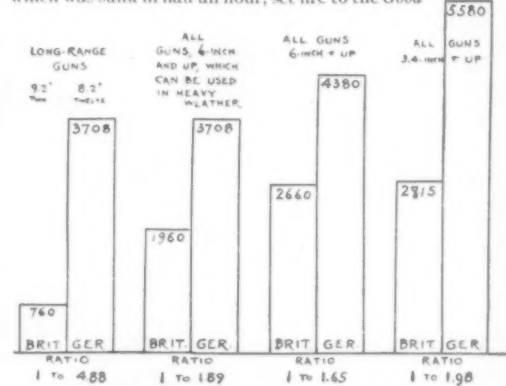


Fig. 2.—Broadside fire in pounds of the two forces. At long range the Germans are seen to have had an advantage of nearly 5 to 1. Even at shorter range, they had almost double the British broadside.

Hope, which is reported to have been burned, and drove the other ships into the neutral waters of Chile. The *Good Hope* had 9.2-inch guns, but only two of them, to oppose twelve 8.2-inch brought to bear by the two Germans. Twelve to two—six to one—that explains the whole thing.

The ships engaged were as follows:

German	Tons	Speed	Battery
<i>Scharnhorst</i>	11,600	24.1 Knots	6-8.2 in. 6-5.9 in. 20-3.4 in.
<i>Gneisenau</i>	11,600	23.8 "	6-8.2 " 6-5.9 " 20-3.4 "
<i>Dresden</i>	3,740	27.5 "	10-4.1 in. 10-4.1 "
<i>Nurnberg</i>	3,440	23.5 "	10-4.1 "
<i>Leipzig</i>	3,200	23. "	10-4.1 "
Total	33,980	12-8.2 "	12-5.9 " 40-3.4 " 30-4.1 "
<i>British</i>			
<i>Good Hope</i>	14,100	23.5 "	16-6 " 16-6 "
<i>Monmouth</i>	9,800	22.6 "	14-6 " 14-6 "
<i>Glasgow</i>	4,820	25.8 "	2-6 " 2-6 "
<i>Otranto</i>	7,430		
Total (three)	28,720	2-9.2 "	32-6 " 10-4 "

Now let us compare their broadside fire:

	Long Range	All 6 in. guns and over	All guns 3.4 in. and over
<i>Scharnhorst</i>	6-8.2 in.—1854 lbs.	9 guns—2190 lbs.	19 guns—2430 lbs.
<i>Gneisenau</i>	6-8.2 in.—1854 lbs.	9 guns—2190 lbs.	19 guns—2430 lbs.
Three small cruisers	none	none	18 guns—720 lbs.
Totals	12 guns—3708 lbs.	18 guns—4380 lbs.	56 guns—5580 lbs.
<i>Good Hope</i>	2-9.2 in.—760 lbs.	10 guns—1560 lbs.	10 guns—1560 lbs.
<i>Monmouth</i>	none	9 guns—900 lbs.	9 guns—900 lbs.
<i>Glasgow</i>	none	2 guns—200 lbs.	7 guns—355 lbs.
Totals	2 guns—760 lbs.	21 guns—2660 lbs.	26 guns—2815 lbs.

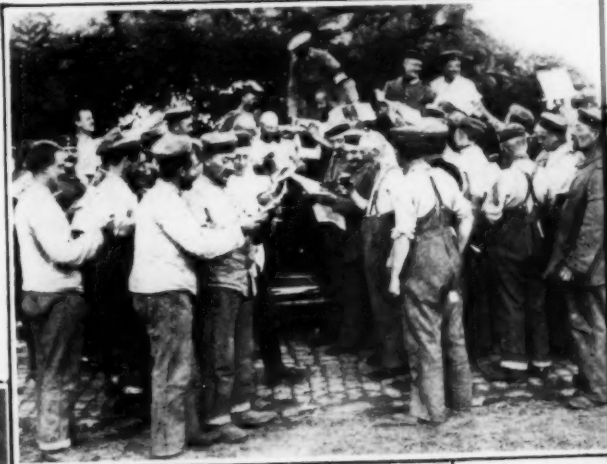
(Continued on page 649)

GERMANY AND RUSSIA



BAKING BREAD WITHIN SOUND OF GUNS

The Germans have a wonderful commissary system, which includes field bakeries, from which fresh bread is supplied to the men at the front. The photograph shows one of these in operation. The army is well fed, but the civilians of Germany have been warned by the government to mix rye with their wheat flour. It is said that the country has enough rye stored to make bread for two years.



MATERIALS FOR A DINNER

These jolly German marines are going to dine presently on pork and parsnips, which they have picked up by the way. The large man to the right of the picture has his knife ready for work. Camp life, with its freedom from conventions, is not wholly unenjoyable. When not actually in the trenches the soldiers of all armies are usually billeted in houses or public buildings, and so escape the most severe exposure. Foraging is not often necessary, as the commissary arrangements are good. Authentic reports from Germany state positively that the country has plenty of foodstuffs and that prices have not increased.



GERMAN SOLDIERS ENJOY A DINNER BY THE WAY

In this photograph we see the Jäger—distinguished by their peculiar helmet—and a few marines dining camp style. They are evidently well fed. The Jäger, or riflemen, are considered the crack infantry of the army and have borne more than their share of the fighting. Many marines were detailed for shore duty while the German fleet was inactive, and have fought as infantry in many battles.

REMEMBERED BY FRIENDS AT HOME

A group of German soldiers receiving papers and parcels sent by one of the many relief committees. Every community has organized its women to collect and make little comforts for the soldiers, and these are sent to the men at the front whenever circumstances will permit. Good things to eat and drink and warm garments are much appreciated, but something to read is even more desired. The postal facilities of the soldiers are said to be good, and letters are delivered, even in the outposts, with considerable regularity. The soldiers' mail is carefully censored to prevent military information from being revealed.

AWAGE RELENTLESS WAR



RUSSIAN ARTILLERY CROSSING A SHALLOW LAKE

KUGERAKOVA

Poland and East Prussia have many bogs and shallow lakes, and these make military operations difficult. In the picture we are shown a Russian gun being dragged through mud and water in great haste. The Russians are not supposed to excel in artillery, but seem to have held their own pretty well against the Krupp gun. Terrible devastation has been wrought in Poland by artillery fighting.



GALICIA FEELS THE HAND OF WAR

KUGERAKOVA

The Austrian province of Galicia, which comprises that part of Poland allotted to Austria-Hungary, when the kingdom was divided, has been the scene of desperate fighting between the Russians and the Austrians. The photograph shows Russian troops fraternizing with Galician citizens. The population of Galicia is principally Slavic and the people are rather friendly to the Russians.



RUSSIA ON GUARD

KORE KOWA

This photograph was made at a Russian outpost in Poland, and shows a company of infantry in camp where the enemy may make an appearance at any moment. Note the colors, encased in a protecting sheath, and leaning against the stacked rifles, while a sentinel stands guard close by. The plains where this picture was made a few weeks ago are now covered deep with snow—but the troops have to camp out just the same. The Siberians, of whom there are large numbers at the front, are very efficient in winter campaigning because they are accustomed to severe cold.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE TRAIL OF WAR DRAWN ACROSS POLAND

Peasants raking amongst the ashes of their homes for such small treasures as may have escaped the fire. The German invasion of Poland was just as vigorous as that of Belgium, and the destruction of war is widespread, and staggering

in its immensity. Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their homes and all their property. Owing to the difficulty of communications we hear less about conditions there than we do about France and Belgium.

Watching the Nation's Business

Nations of the Western Hemisphere Join to Defend Their Rights as Neutrals

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

AROUND a beautiful mahogany table in the Pan-American Building at Washington sit twenty men—the diplomatic representatives at Washington of the sovereign republics of the American continent, the governing board of the Pan-American Union. At the head of the table is William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States. For years this board has met in monthly session to discuss problems of amity and commerce affecting the Western Hemisphere. Although overshadowed by the strength and population of the United States, the Latin-American countries have found in it a guarantee of their sovereignty and an invaluable aid in the promotion of their welfare.

But the European war brought with it new problems—questions far more vital than the problems of peace. Solemn international treaties had been blown away by the first breath of war. Neutralities of sovereign nations had been violated in Europe, in Asia, and America. Nothing of peace was sacred at the hands of Mars. With three-fifths of the world—both in population and in area—in actual warfare, it seemed for a while as though "rights of neutrals" had ceased to exist.

Even the United States, not only the most powerful of the countries at peace, but the nation whose diplomatic corps had undertaken the task of representing the interests of the 900,000,000 of people at war, found itself in a position where it seemed wisest to insist upon its full rights of neutrality. And if the State Department of the United States was timid about the assertion of our rights as a great neutral power, it is easy to see how the little countries of Central and South America were powerless when the great belligerents trespassed upon their rights.

Through the Pan-American Union, they have combined

twenty-one American states with their 180,000,000 of people.

At the December session of the governing board of the Pan-American Union steps were taken which marked an epoch in the history of the American republics. The board determined that the only way in which the American republics could maintain their rights would be by concerted action. And thereupon they served notice upon the great nations of Europe and of Asia that they had joined hands to protect their interests against all belligerent trespass. It was the most important step that has yet been taken to make pan-American integrity and welfare the object of a united America.

A formal resolution presented by the Argentine government declared that the operations of the powers at war have injured neutral rights and that united action is necessary to maintain the rights of the sovereign countries who are living in peace while their neighbors are at war.

So far the Pan-American Union has been looked upon by the world at large as an interesting organization of republics of America devoted chiefly to the discussion of matters of commerce and prosperity, while the bulk of the commerce of South America before the war was with Europe and most of our intercourse went by way of the Eastern Hemisphere. But the war has changed all that. With European commerce paralyzed, the nations of both North and South America found themselves thrown upon each other's resources. But even more important was the threatening danger that the operations of the powers at war would infringe upon the rights of our hemisphere. Therefore, the action of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, sanctioned by each of the nations of this hemisphere, in serving notice

upon the world that America would stand as one nation against violations of its neutrality, has been of the highest significance.

To carry out the program of defining the rights of neutral nations the board named the following committee:



THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION MAKES HISTORY
A snapshot of the famous meeting of the representatives of 20 American republics, where initial steps were taken for joint action to protect the rights of neutral nations.

William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex officio.
Domicio de Gama, Ambassador from Brazil.
Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Ambassador from Chile.
Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from the Argentine Republic.
Dr. Carlos M. de Pena, the Minister from Uruguay.
Federico Alfonso Pezet, the Minister from Peru.
Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, the Minister from Ecuador.
Dr. Alberto Membruno, the Minister from Honduras.
Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Minister from Cuba.

In the resolution appointing this committee the board said:

That the magnitude of the present European war presents new problems of international law, the solution of which is of equal interest to the entire world.

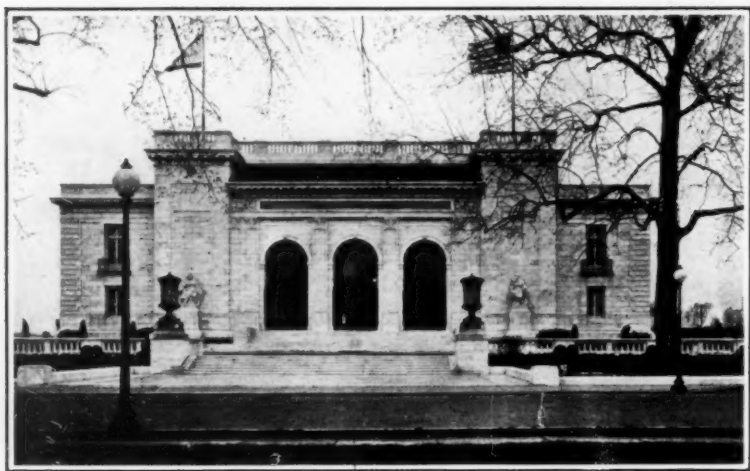
That in the form in which the operations of the belligerents are developing they redound to the injury of the neutrals.

That the principal cause for this result is that the respective rights of the belligerents and of the neutrals are not clearly defined, notwithstanding that such definition is demanded both by general convenience and by the spirit of justice which doubtless animates the belligerents with respect to the interests of the neutrals.

That considerations of every character call for a definition of such rights as promptly as possible upon the principle that liberty of commerce should not be restricted beyond the point indispensable for military operations.

Already the effects of the action of the Pan-American Union have been felt in halting the encroachments of the belligerents upon American neutrality. In fact, it is doubtful whether even formal definitions of such rights will go farther toward their maintenance than the formal assertion already made that the nations of this hemisphere will stand as a unit for their protection.

The Pan-American Union is an official organization made up of the twenty-one republics of the American continent. Its office is in Washington and its executive officer is John Barrett, with the title of Director General of the Pan-American Union. The governing board which controls its activities is composed of the diplomatic representatives at Washington of each of these nations, with the Secretary of State of the United States, as its chairman. Its home is in a beautiful white marble palace which cost \$1,000,000, of which Andrew Carnegie gave \$750,000 and the various governments gave \$250,000.



THE MILLION DOLLAR HOME OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION
Andrew Carnegie contributed three-quarters of the cost. It is one of the most beautiful of the smaller public buildings in the national capital.

their power and resources to maintain their sovereign rights. And who knows how far-reaching and how important this step may be when the work of making peace in the great European battlefield begins! Surely there will be no power so great as the great peace power of

Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In this issue Mr. Aughinbaugh continues his description of the possibilities of Latin-American countries. He has answered by mail many hundred inquiries, and will gladly place his knowledge of trade conditions in foreign countries at the service of LESLIE'S readers without charge. Inquiries should be addressed to LESLIE'S Export Promotion Bureau, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LIVING in the Caribbean Sea, near the Tropic of Cancer, are the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico whose language is Spanish, and Haiti where Spanish is spoken in the republic of Santo Domingo, and French in the adjacent republic of Haiti, which declared its independence from France in 1804—the second country, by the way, in this hemisphere to secede from a European power. In climate, as well as in topography, these islands resemble one another. Each is crossed in various directions by irregular mountain chains, which form between them a number of extremely fertile and healthful plateaus and valleys, where practically all of the products of the tropics are grown. The mountain ranges also modify to a great extent the otherwise tropical heat and with the sea-breezes give to these islands a really delightful and pleasant climate. Except in Porto Rico, these mountains have many deposits of iron, copper, manganese and some gold. The hematite mines at Daiquiri, Cuba, are perhaps the richest in the world, shipping over 1,000,000 tons of this ore a year to the United States, from a deposit estimated to contain 3,000,000,000 tons. Down the sides of these mountains run many streams, whose water power is used on coffee and sugar estates and for irrigating purposes. Cuba, Santo Domingo and Haiti are rich in virgin forests of hard and cabinet woods, especially cedar and mahogany, as well as dye woods, which form one of their

leading articles of export, a great portion of which is consumed in the markets of Europe, especially Hamburg.

The population of Cuba is 2,500,000; of Porto Rico, 1,000,000; of Santo Domingo, otherwise known as The Dominican Republic, 600,000 and of Haiti, 900,000; a total of 5,000,000. Fully 25,000,000 inhabitants could live in these islands, so highly favored by nature, without in the least overcrowding them.

Perhaps 85 per cent. of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, sugar, cacao, coffee, pineapples and bananas being the principal articles grown. Cuba has the largest sugar plantation in the world, operating its own railroad with about 300 miles of track, the owners being an American corporation. Cattle are raised extensively, especially in Santo Domingo, and this field offers an excellent opportunity for development, owing to the fact that all the West Indies are dependent upon these islands for their beef supply, the steers being shipped alive by coasting vessels to the nearby markets.

Since the Spanish War, when Porto Rico became an American possession, practically all her trade, as well as her financing, has been done with the United States. As a result, enormous sugar estates have been created and operated with the most modern machinery, while thousands of acres are now devoted to the growing of tobacco under cheese-cloth, the cigars being made in the nearby

towns and shipped chiefly to the States. It is safe to say that wealth has increased fourfold since Uncle Sam took charge of this island. Provided with a stable government, good schools, good roads, American banks, a convenient and profitable market for her tobacco, sugar and coffee, and having ample steamship connections with the United States—no less than four regular lines uniting her, weekly, with American ports—the future of Porto Rico cannot be painted in too glowing colors. She needs, however, one or two good, modern hotels, to cater to the American tourist. To the company or person providing them, a good profit would be assured.

Cuba, last year exported \$165,000,000, all but 15 per cent. of which was taken by the United States. Her imports in the same time amounted to \$132,000,000, of which we supplied 65 per cent. During the past ten years her exports have increased 140 per cent. and her imports 82 per cent. Since Cuba became a republic, her foreign commerce has increased 250 per cent., from all of which the United States benefited. Santo Domingo, in the same period, exported goods to the value of \$9,486,344, while her imports amounted to \$5,127,463. Of these the United States took about 50 per cent. of her exports and supplied about the same amount of her imports. Haiti's exports in 1913 reached the sum of \$12,549,848, while her imports

(Continued on page 644)

People Talked About



GIVES FRANCE A HOSPITAL

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, wife of the former United States Senator from New York, has given her country home at Compiègne, France, as a military hospital, and will contribute the funds to support it during the war. John B. Van Schaick, of Huntington, N. Y., has sailed with a party of surgeons and nurses to take charge of the institution. Mrs. Depew has lived much in France.



PRINCE HENRY VIRTUALLY A PRISONER

Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the husband of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, is reported to be virtually a prisoner in the royal palace because he has offended the government by his Pro-German sympathies. Holland has been maintaining a neutral position, and the Prince, despite the caution of the ministers of his government, paid social attentions to German officers interned in Holland, and has in many ways shown sympathy with his native land. The sentiment in Holland is divided, some citizens favoring Germany, while others are in sympathy with the Allies. The government, however, has been strictly neutral.



AMERICAN PRINCESS IN TROUBLE

The Princess Ibrahim Hassan, a San Francisco woman who married a cousin of the Khedive of Egypt in 1911, has been separated from her husband, and is trying to get our Government to help make him provide for her support. Under the Mohammedan law a husband may divorce his wife at will, but must support her. The Prince, it is said, exercised the prerogative of divorce without providing for his wife.



PUTTING DANCE HALLS OUT OF BUSINESS

Miss Charlotte Rumbold is the Director of Municipal Amusements, of St. Louis, and has introduced neighborhood dancing in the school houses. The mothers of the girls are the chaperones of these affairs, and in many cases whole families join. The low dance halls of the city are left practically without patronage. The movement has received a wonderful support from the citizens.



SAYS WE ARE NOT PREPARED FOR WAR

Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, has been making trouble for the Administration at Washington by showing up our national unpreparedness for war. He wants a Congressional investigation, while the President favors having the military committees of the two houses handle the matter. It is alleged that our fleet is undermanned, is short of ammunition, and deficient in target and maneuver practice; that our army is weak in field artillery and short of ammunition, and that the nominal strength of the militia, 120,000, represents more than twice the number of effectives that could be mobilized in an emergency.



A TEACHER'S WONDERFUL RECORD

Miss Mary Porcher, of Scranton, Pa., has been a teacher in the public schools of that city since 1880, and in all that time has not been absent from duty for even a day. She has been teaching in School No. 36 for 21 years. She ascribes the perfect health that has enabled her to make such a remarkable record to her interest in gymnastics and to her habit of always looking on the bright side of things.



AMERICAN MINISTER INVESTIGATED

Charges of a serious nature have been made against James Mark Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, involving his conduct in office. These were given a perfunctory investigation by the State Department, which exonerated Mr. Sullivan. So much dissatisfaction was expressed at this result that President Wilson has ordered a thorough investigation. Mr. Sullivan was a Bryan appointee.



THE LONE DRY CONGRESSMAN

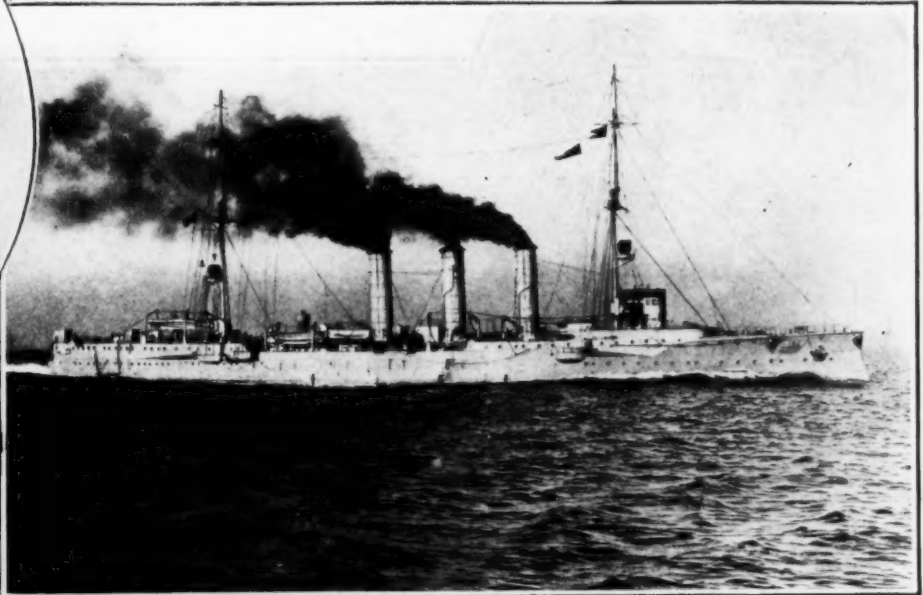
By combining with the Democrats in the Ninth California Congressional district the Prohibition party secured one congressman in the last election. He is Charles H. Randall, editor of a paper in Highland Park, near Los Angeles, and an enthusiastic supporter of President Wilson, as well as an ardent prohibitionist. He is the first Congressman ever elected by the Prohibition party.

Pictorial Digest of the

Developments of the Conflict in May, 1915



LONDON RAISES FUNDS FOR BELGIAN SUFFERERS
London recently had a "Belgian Flag Day," when the black, yellow and red colors of the unfortunate little kingdom were sold by ladies on the streets to raise funds for the relief work. One of the youngest collectors was the little girl shown in the picture.



THE TRUE STORY OF THE EMDEN'S LAST FIGHT

The details of the destruction of the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean, come from Ceylon, where the wounded German sailors were sent ashore. The *Emden* got in the first three shots, only one of which struck the *Sydney*. After that the Australian cruiser kept out of range, having the heavier guns. She fired 600 rounds. During the fight, which lasted an hour and a half, the two ships traveled 56 miles. Nearly 200 of the *Emden*'s crew were killed before she was driven on the beach. Only three men were on deck when summoned to surrender, and several broadsides were poured into her before the white flag could be displayed. The ship's flag was thrown into the sea. The three officers and forty men of the *Emden* who were ashore when the fight started, and who seized a sailing boat and escaped, have been captured. They made a prize of a British collier and were raiding British commerce.



THREE WEEKS IN A SAND PIT

A company of the Royal Engineers of the British army spent three weeks in the sand pit shown above. The men made three tiers of dugouts in which they lived. They were about 50 yards to the rear of the advanced trenches held by the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and were under artillery fire all the time. So secure was their position that only one man in it was wounded. The men in the trenches suffered severe losses. Hundreds of thousands of men are burrowed into the ground along the battle fronts. There is no other adequate protection from the enemy's artillery.



BELGIAN REFUGEES POUR INTO ENGLAND BY THOUSANDS

This sketch shows women and children from Belgium being received at Aldwych, London, where a vast skating rink has been fitted up as a temporary home. They are nearly all destitute and are given immediate relief and sent to some more permanent home. It is estimated by the Commission for Relief in Belgium that

\$5,000,000 a month will be necessary to keep the population of Belgium from actual starvation this winter. Much relief is being sent from the United States. December 20th, thirty-two ships were on the way or being loaded. Various Western states are offering inducements to Belgians to settle on farms.

GERMAN
Captured soldiers by
Many prisoners have
mans hurried to
German claim to

BRITISH
LONDON
FRANCE

of the Great World War

Many Lands Told by Pencil and Camera



DARTS DROPPED FROM AIR

The latest invention of death is a dart to be dropped from aeroplanes. The illustration shows one type, full size. It is made of steel and when dropped from a height of 3,000 feet is capable of penetrating a man from head to foot. The German General von Meyer is said to have been killed by one. They are dropped in sheaves of 50 or 100. The grooved shaft keeps them in a vertical position while falling.



THE CHARGE OF THE SCOTS

The first Territorial regiment to go from England to the front was the London Scottish. Near Messines they were ordered to charge the German trenches. They were subjected to a withering fire of shell and the Germans met them with the bayonet. Three times they were driven back, and three times they rallied, and finally took and held the position. Out of 900 men more than 300 were killed or wounded in half an hour. London is very proud of her Scots.



EAST PRUSSIA A LABYRINTH OF LAKES

The country where the Russians first fought the Germans on German soil is a maze of lakes and bogs. It was among these natural barriers that General von Hindenburg scattered the army of the Russian General Rennenkampf and stopped the first invasion of East Prussia. The lakes and bogs are now frozen over, making the movement of troops easier. With all their vast resources of men the Russians have not won any decisive victory—in fact have met more reverses than successes. Late in December the German army was close to Warsaw for the second time.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN WARSAW
Captured soldiers being escorted to the rear by Russians. Many prisoners have been taken on both sides. The Germans were hurried to points in the interior of Russia. The German claim to have about 400,000 Russians in their prison camps.



HOW THE GERMAN SHIPS RAIDED ENGLAND

This map shows the location of the German naval base at Heligoland with reference to the towns of the British coast bombarded by German vessels on December 16th. To reach England the fleet had to slip past the patrols and cross the North Sea, which was done under the cover of a foggy night. After the successful raid on three coast towns the Germans returned to their base, having had merely a brush with four British torpedo boat destroyers.



THE WAR BROUGHT HOME TO ENGLAND

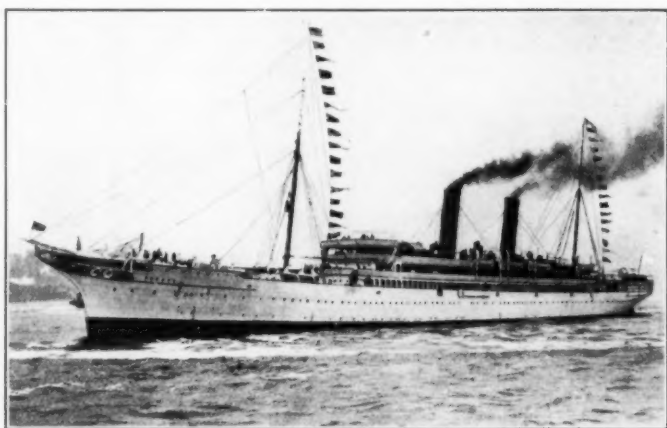
The bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool by a German fleet was the first important hostile attack on English soil in three hundred years. At Scarborough (shown in the photograph) several cruisers approached within half a mile of the shore and threw heavy shells into the town. Later the same vessels bombarded Whitby and damaged the ruins of the ancient abbey there. At about the same time Hartlepool was being shelled. In all 122 persons were killed and 549 injured. In Scarborough some of the damaged shops put out signs immediately after the bombardment ended, reading, "Business Proceeding as Usual."

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THE CONQUEST OF THE PACIFIC

One of two mural paintings by Frank Vincent Du Mond, 16 x 48 feet in size, which tell the story of the conquest of the Pacific Coast. This shows the arrival of the adventurers on the golden shores of the Pacific. Portrait models were used for some of the pictures. Junipero Serra, the founder of the California Missions, representing religion, Bret Harte, literature, and other, well-known and beloved Californians, were embodied in the beautiful murals.

Leslie's Travel Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE EXPOSITION?

I NTEREST in the Panama Exposition has been stimulated by the war. As February 20, the opening day, draws nearer the number of inquiries regarding the exposition is rapidly increasing. They cover such a wide scope that we have thought it advisable to answer them fully in accordance with information from official sources. This is the last of a series of questions and answers giving facts about the greatest of world expositions, in our Travel Bureau. Those who desire may obtain this information in leaflet form by writing to this Bureau and enclosing two cents return postage.

What is the charge for admission to the exposition grounds? Fifty cents.

What kind of clothing does the climate of California require? Every kind will be found appropriate, not only at the different seasons, which may all be experienced in the course of a single day as one travels from summer at sea-level to the perpetual winter which prevails at the top of Mount Shasta, to reach which one passes through valleys where it is always Spring, but at different hours of the same day. In San Francisco it is very common to see furs carried by a woman wearing the lightest summer costume, and on the sunny side of the street sheer white frocks will be found as comfortable as the winter-weight frocks worn on the shady side at the same hour of the same day. The mercury varies little more between the summer and winter temperature than it does between noonday and nightfall, running from about 42 to 68 degrees; but at sea level, and with the fogs which are a feature of the climate, Easterners should fortify themselves against cold, rather than against heat.

When will be the best time to visit San Francisco? The opening date of the exposition, February 20th, comes just after the early rainy season. The poppies at that time are in the height of their glory in the fields through which tourists will travel. February, March and April are usually very delightful, particularly to people accustomed to rigorous winters. The trade winds usually blow more or less throughout June and July. After that the glorious autumn weather begins, lasting usually until the rains in late November or December.

How many "shows" are there to be in the exposition grounds and what is the average admission charge to each? About two hundred concessions have been let. "The Grand Canyon," "Yellowstone Gardens," "Toyland Grown Up," and several other splendid productions, each of which has cost upwards of \$350,000, will charge 50 cents admission, with inside opportunity to spend as much or as little as the visitor chooses. Lesser attractions at lower prices are numerous, but in granting

the concessions the management has sought to insure the dollar's-worth-for-a-dollar principle. The miniature steam railway which will run along the bay shore, connecting the Zone at the eastern end of the tract with the race-track and live-stock department at the western end, will charge five cents for the trip.

What are the side trips from the exposition grounds? The Presidio, which surrounds the site on three sides of its western division, at all times of great interest, will at this time be particularly attractive to visitors. The transport docks are at the east end of the tract. Ferry boats will run to Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Sausalito, Tiburon, Vallejo, and smaller boats make a round-the-bay excursion, stopping at points of interest, such as the Naval Training Station on Goat Island, San Jose, Stanford University, Mount Tamalpais, Muri Woods (a redwood grove of great beauty), Mare Island Navy Yard, and Forts Baker and Barry. Eleven counties border San Francisco Bay and the Tourist Association of Bay and River Counties has published detailed information covering rates, time schedules, etc., for seventeen trips of interest that the tourist should arrange to take if time permits. No arrangement has been made by the exposition company for any side-trips, but the information bureau will enter into hearty co-operation with any guest of the exposition who wishes to make these side trips.

What are the hotel accommodations in San Francisco during 1915? One of the largest hotels has 1,000 guest rooms; another 750; still another 550. The prices in all cases vary according to the location and service demanded. These, in connection with the 1,987 lesser hotels and apartment houses, will care for an enormous number; and there is a very complete system of listing rooms and apartments in private families which will be available, or one can communicate in advance with the exposition management regarding accommodations at Inside Inn or with the San Francisco Hotel Bureau, Market and Kearney Streets, for rates and reservations in various sections of the city.

M. A. S., Cincinnati, Ohio: Answer to E. A. S., St. Louis will give you rates and time consumed in Canal Journey to the Exposition from New Orleans. The round-trip rail fare from Cincinnati to San Francisco is \$71.10.

G. J., Ontario, Cal.: The answer to E. A. S., St. Louis, will give you the fare via the Canal to New Orleans. From New Orleans to Minneapolis the rate is \$30.43 with \$7.50 additional for Pullman accommodations.

J. V., Baltimore, Md.: We are constantly giving information concerning the Exposition. The data I am sending, in printed form, answers some of your questions; others are answered above. If you desire specific information regarding tours, roads and rates, write me again.

W. U., Honesdale, Pa.: Communicate directly with the management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. They furnish booklets of information. The folder I am sending may be of value.

W. J. M., Seaton, Ill.: There are regular 15-day cruises to Colon and Costa Rica via United Fruit steamers from New Orleans, every Wednesday. They give you ample time to take the trip across Panama to Balboa and see the entire Canal. There will also be three special cruises to these ports by the same line. Booklets, information, rates and itinerary being mailed. Havana is not visited on the Costa Rica cruises but can be reached from New Orleans via the Morgan line, or via a circle tour from New Orleans to Colon and from Colon to Havana, thence to New Orleans.

H. S. D., West Raleigh, N. C.: It will require from 16 to 22 days to make the trip from New York to San Francisco via the Panama Canal, and five days to return via rail direct, with no stopovers. Cost

of above without meals or Pullman in over-land transportation about \$225. Round trip from New York, all rail, \$92.50. \$20 a week should cover moderate expenses while in San Francisco. For hotel accommodations apply to Hotel Bureau, Market & Kearney Streets, San Francisco, or to the Exposition Management.

M. L. L., New York City: The music at the Exposition will consist of band concerts by the greatest military bands of Europe and America and by the Exposition orchestra of 80 performers under conductors of international fame; of concerts by leading musical organizations of the United States and Canada; organ recitals of the world's greatest organists and miscellaneous concerts, recitals, festivals. Among the greatest of these is the international Welsh Eisteddfod. A large prize will be offered for an ode of 1000 lines and an aggregate of \$25,000 will be distributed in musical prizes. For further information write the Exposition's management.

E. A. S., St. Louis, Mo.: The time consumed and the cost of the journey you outline is as follows: St. Louis to New Orleans, 22 hours, \$19.59; New Orleans to San Francisco via Panama Canal, about 27 days, \$173; San Francisco to St. Louis via Portland and St. Paul, 5 days, \$60.53, Pullman \$17 additional. There has been no official notification of a rail-water excursion rate to the Exposition. Two special cruises to San Francisco via the Canal from Philadelphia are to be run by the Great Northern S. S. Co. They will leave Philadelphia on January 27th, and February 17th, and the rate is from \$90 up. Circular covering these cruises mailed. Beginning May 1st, the White Star Line will run excursions from New York to San Francisco, once or twice a month, the entire journey covering only 16 days. Fare \$125 up.




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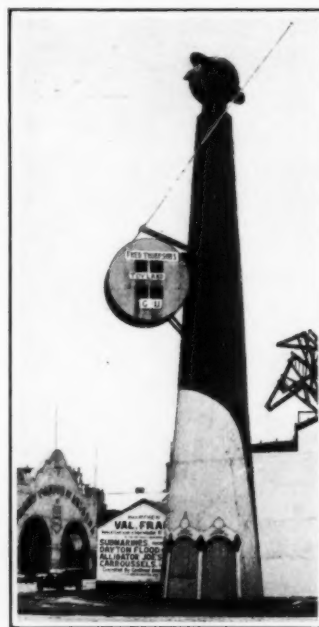
Circle Tour fares and Winter Tourist tickets, both ways by steamer; or going by steamer and returning by rail, or vice versa, with liberal stop-over privileges. Also cruises to Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau, Mexico and Santo Domingo.

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AN ENORMOUS TOY

The most conspicuous sky-scraper at the Exposition will be the towering "sufragette" which flanks one end of the Toyland Grown-Up Concession at the Zone, the amusement center of the Exposition.

Shining Lights of the War

By MARTIN MARSHALL

WAR inevitably develops some obscure men into figures of national prominence, and from the vortex of bloodshed and destruction always emerge popular national idols. The present war in Europe, the greatest, most sanguinary and most important that has ever been waged on this earth, has so far been largely conducted by the schoolmen—generals trained in the theories of war and conducting their operations along the conservative, if uninspired, lines formulated by the general staffs of their various countries in times of peace. As yet no great strategist has burst through the academic rules to achieve the impossible in an irregular way.

True, this war has brought into prominence some commanders who were hitherto unknown to fame, but only one can be said to have forged his way into the limelight of universal national acclamation. General Von Hindenburg, who, in the early stages of the war, drove the Russians out of East Prussia, and who has since commanded the German forces in the eastern theatre of war, is the military idol of the German Empire. Long past the age for active service, and a semi-invalid from gout and rheumatism, he was called from his retirement by the Kaiser when disaster threatened in East Prussia, and hurrying to the front he snatched victory from defeat. Since then he has been stubbornly and aggressively opposing the Russian advance, with fortunes varying from day to day. Whatever the final outcome of the campaign, he must always remain a prominent figure in German military history.

Perhaps the next most interesting personality is General von der Goltz, recently military Governor of Belgium and now in supreme command of the Turkish army. He is 71 years old, but clear of mind and sound of limb and as active as any subaltern. He was sent to Turkey at the urgent request of the Porte, as he was the man who, in 1883, took charge of the Turkish army and during the next 12 years hammered it into a semblance of modern military shape.

On the French side General Joffre is the most prominent figure, and deservedly so. The sentiment of the nation is surprisingly unanimous in its confidence in his supreme ability. Careful, precise, intelligent and aggressive, he well typifies the highest product of the modern military school and deserves the universal love and esteem of his countrymen.

Working hand in hand with General Joffre is the British Field Marshal, Sir John French. As a brilliant and dashing cavalry general he won distinction in the Boer War. When it became apparent that Great Britain must have Lord Kitchener in the war office instead of at the front, where he wished to go, General French was the logical man to head the continental expedition, and how well he has succeeded history will show. The present opinion is that it was General French and his little army of khaki-clad British that saved Paris from German occupation. Few in numbers, but indomitable in courage and resolution, the British expedition, with its material support and moral influence, threw just enough weight into the scale to turn the balance against the Germans.

France has a picturesque commander in General Pau, who like General Joffre, his immediate superior, served in the Franco-Prussian war, as a young officer, with great distinction, and lost his right arm on the battlefield. Despite this he continued actively in the army, and is almost as popular as General Joffre. General Castelnau also commands a prominent place in the affection of the French people, not only for his own services, but because he has sacrificed two sons for the cause of France.

General French's adversary during the desperate five months' struggle in France and Flanders has been General von Kluck,



GENERALS JOFFRE, PAU AND CASTELNAU

the most dogged and persistent of German commanders, who was scheduled by the original plan of the General Staff to conduct the triumphant entry into conquered Paris. Little by little he has been forced back from this objective, but whether he shall be the victor or the vanquished at the end, he has fought a good fight.

War not only makes but un-makes heroes. The disaster that overwhelmed the unfortunate Russian General Rennenkampf well illustrates this point. At the beginning of hostilities he was looked upon as the most brilliant of Russian field commanders, but the crushing defeat he sustained at the hands of Von Hindenburg eclipsed his military fame and he dropped at once into temporary, perhaps permanent, obscurity.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, who is the field commander of the vast Russian army, has been much in the limelight since the beginning of the war and is popularly regarded by his countrymen as an invincible commander. He emerged from the Russo-Japanese war as one of the most creditable figures in that succession of disasters to Russian arms and he has shown great ability as an organizer. It is said to be largely due to his energy that the Russian mobilization was affected in about half the time that foreign military experts thought possible.

The monarchs of the countries involved in war have not figured in the field with any distinction, although five kings and one president were with their respective armies for a short period in November. The Kaiser is the most active of royal militarists, but it is said that his armies are most successful when he is furthest away. The visit of King George of England and the Czar of Russia to their respective forces were for the purpose of inspection. King Peter of Serbia has been with his army at frequent intervals. President Poincaré of France has visited the fighting line on several occasions but assumes no military duties.

And last of all, one crowned head has won the undying love of his own people and the ungrudging admiration of the world. King Albert easily stands out as the most romantic figure in this greatest of world tragedies. Young, handsome, democratic, of unshaken courage in the face of unparalleled disaster, he might well be a reincarnation of some knightly emperor of old.

Among the junior officers who have by personal daring won for themselves high positions in popular esteem might be mentioned the German Lieutenant Weddigen, who, as commander of the submarine *U 9*, brought destruction and confusion to the British fleet, and his rival in submarine honors, Lieutenant-Commander Holbrook, of the British navy, who worked the *B 11* into the heavily mined harbor of the Dardanelles and sent the Turkish battleship *Messudieh* to the bottom with a well-directed torpedo. Captain Muller, too, will long live in the annals of the German navy for his brilliant career as commander of the *Emden* during her famous four months' warfare on British commerce.



GENERAL VON HINDENBURG



GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ



GENERAL VON KLUCK



GENERAL RENNENKAMPF

An Unprecedented Situation

AS we are about to prepare for a new printing of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, we are confronted with the fact that there is a forty per cent. increase in the cost to us of India paper, and the leather manufacturers have notified us of an embargo placed by Great Britain upon the exportation of leather. Furthermore, many of the beautiful double-page maps have hitherto been printed at the famous geographical house of Justus Perthes at Gotha, Germany, of which no more can be obtained until after the war.

Meanwhile, the demand for the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is still unsatisfied. This is so because the book is a good book and is sold at popular prices and on easy terms.

The last printing of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica was completed some months ago, and 7,500 sets of 29 volumes were distributed to buyers as rapidly as the binders could supply them. Of this last printing we still have on hand less than fifteen per cent.

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We will have to pay more for paper and more for leather and, therefore, we shall have to charge the subscriber more. This increase in the selling price will be inevitable because of circumstances over which we have no control.

Therefore:

First: Those who want a set of the new Britannica at the present price should place their order at once because the next printing will of necessity be sold at a higher price.

Second: The sets now on hand will last but a few weeks and no new copies can be completed, if the work is begun at once, inside of four months.

In other words, those who **expect** to buy the work **some day**, but who put the matter off, will not only have to wait for the next printing, but they will have to pay a higher price based upon the higher prices of materials.

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bought it, and what they say of it; what is said of it by great educators like ex-President Eliot of Harvard, great lawyers like Joseph H. Choate, great men of business like E. H. Gary, great authors like G. W. Cable and Owen Wister; who are the men and women who own it in your own state and county, or your own town (if you want their names). The story of the publication of the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is a veritable romance of modern industry. Merely to receive all the facts about it is to supply yourself with information about an enterprise "which has placed the whole world under an undying obligation."

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In a musical shower from the sky.

'Twas a faithful old year, we will drop it a tear

As into the past it departs,
Ere we hurry along with a laugh and a song

Its successor to clasp to our hearts.
But no matter how good were the things that it takes,

Or the pleasures that vanish from view,
There are better to come, and so let us be off

With the old year and on with the new.

MINNA IRVING.

Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

(Continued from page 638)

were about half that sum, or \$6,363,798. Of the exports 75 per cent. were taken by Europe, Germany being the largest buyer, with France second, while the United States received about 20 per cent. of her products. On the other hand, we exported to Haiti, over 80 per cent. of her imports. This is really a unique condition of affairs and I doubt if it has a parallel in the world's commerce.

These islands export sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, citrus and tropical fruits, henequen, honey, dye and cabinet woods, hides, skins and minerals. They import flour, rice, foodstuffs—especially tinned goods—textiles, cottons, shoes, machinery, drugs, chemicals, toilet articles, perfumes, fancy goods, machinery and tools, metal articles and hardware. They could do a much larger business with us, and are particularly accustomed to our methods of business. We could control more of their trade, if we made the effort. As an example: last year Santo Domingo, imported 16,221,141 pounds of rice, of which amount 94.5 per cent. was supplied by Germany—a country that does not grow a grain of rice, and on which a large profit was made, as a middleman. Why do not our rice growers make an effort to control this market? Surely they have the goods and could sell cheaper than Germany, and the freight rate would be less.

With Cuba, as well as Santo Domingo, we have direct banking connections of an adequate nature, while individual merchants in Haiti maintain credits in New York and other centers to cover their trade requirements.

With Cuba, as with Porto Rico, steamship facilities are excellent and leave little to be desired. There is, however, in our possession a growing demand by the citrus fruit growers for faster service between the island and New York, such as Cuba, has been able to secure through her proximity to Florida. At the present time one small line of American ships, sailing twice monthly, connects us with Santo Domingo, while Dutch ships, with headquarters in New York, depart bi-monthly for Haiti. Both of these countries have many deep water ports, and are worthy of a far better steamship service, especially now, owing to the fact that the German ships, which called at their ports en route to or from Europe, are interned. England, France and Spain also maintain a regular service between all of the larger ports of these countries and various European ports.

Trade Inquiries Answered

A dentist inquires as to the opportunities for his profession in South America. Chili, Uruguay, Brazil or the Argentine are exceptionally good places for dentists and there are many American dentists there. India and China also are good fields for the practice of dentistry.

A concern in St. Louis desires information as to the possibilities in South America for shoe machinery and shoes, flour mills and school and office furniture. All these articles would find a ready sale in any of the Latin American countries. A list of the leading merchants in various countries who might be interested has been forwarded by mail.

A manufacturer of water-proof paper in Massachusetts desires to enter the Latin American field. A ready market will be found for this article in any of the South American countries, as it is used extensively for wrapping goods for transportation from the seaports to the interior of the country. Most packages are transported on the backs of mules, llamas and horses, and pass through torrential rain storms in the lowlands and snow storms in the upper lands, and for this reason must be wrapped in water-proof material.



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In the World of Womankind

By FRANCES FREAR

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is devoted to the interests of women. It aims to deal with vital problems in a wholesome and helpful way, and invites the co-operation of its readers. Inquiries will be answered, either through the columns of the paper, or by letter. In case an answer is wanted by mail, a stamp for postage should be enclosed, and all communications should bear the name and address of the writer. Address Frances Frear, care LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



PROMINENT LEADERS OF THE Y. W. C. A.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association in session at New York. From their building in the metropolis, thirty resident and eleven non-resident Board members direct the second largest staff of traveling secretaries employed by any organization (149 specialists in the life of girls and women—115 in this country, 34 in foreign lands). They relate the American Young Women's Christian Association to the World's Association, to other welfare agencies and to the Church. They also initiate new Association features and act in an advisory capacity in standardizing the work of 952 local Associations throughout the country. Those seen in the picture are: At head of table, Miss Grace H. Dodge, President. At right of table, reading from back to front, Miss Annie M. Reynolds, Chairman Department of Field Work; Mrs. Finley J. Shepard; Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell, Treasurer; Miss Maude Daeniker; Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Chairman Northeast Field Committee; Mrs. Samuel Murland, Chairman Buildings Committee; Mrs. Charlton Wallace, Chairman Department of Method; and Mrs. John French. At left of table, back to front, Miss Mable Cratty, General Secretary; Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding, Secretary pro tem.; Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Chairman Finance Department; Mrs. W. W. Rockwell, Chairman Publication Department; Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Mrs. Seabury Cone Mastick, Mrs. Edward S. Campbell, Miss Leila S. Frissell.

Cooperative Kitchens

WITH the ever widening field of woman's activity in office, store and factory, the servant problem becomes more and more acute. Apartment house life has helped many to reduce the number of servants, or to dispense with them altogether, but this only fringes the edge of the problem. Cooperative house-keeping seems to offer relief. Enterprising women of Montclair, N. J., have organized the first Cooperative Kitchen Society in the United States. Quick automobile service will deliver hot meals at the homes of the members of the society and later call for the empty dishes. Should the cooperative kitchen scheme work well, a service of co-operative servants will then be instituted. Girls will be sent out over a regular schedule each day, working a certain number of hours for each family. Such a scheme ought to solve the servant problem in those homes, and their number is large, where the need of outside help is pressing only a few hours of the day. In organizing a co-operative kitchen, the women of Montclair have tackled the harder problem first. If that can be made successful, the feasibility of the servant scheme is without question.



AN EFFICIENT WORLD'S FAIR WORKER

Mrs. Emma Nelson Baker, recording secretary of the executive board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. She has been associated with the Exposition almost from its beginning, and is noted for great executive ability, a wonderful memory and capacity for detail.

Women In Office Already

FEARS that the home will be neglected if women enter public life are not well founded. The holding of public office, especially, has been looked upon as a menace to the home. But as Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections of New York City, points out, many women are already in public life, and, practically speaking, holding office. "I know personally," says Dr. Davis, "women who as secretaries are holding down public offices—know more about the work than the man who is elected to the office. They hold their place from administration to administration and keep the office together, and I've heard them praying that the next man elected wouldn't know much about it, because they could run things so much better without his interference." Now if women have the hard work to do, why not let them have some of the honors, too? Officeholders, in any event, constitute but a small proportion of the population, and if a few of these were women it would not make any great inroads upon the home. When women fill public office as effectively as Dr. Davis and some others have done, it would be well

if there were a few more of them. Why shouldn't women be as free to enter public life and to hold office as to enter business?

Let Every-body Knit

ALL Europe is knitting for the soldiers at the front. The frosty nights of winter, which chill to the bone the brave men in the trenches, are but a foretaste of the rigors that will go with winter campaigning. As there can't be too many mufflers, chest protectors, abdominal bands and socks to make the men comfortable, the women of Europe are making their needles fly every spare moment. One of the big London hotels explains the decline in its restaurant patronage as due to worry over the war and lack of exercise among the women, the latter condition being the result of their remaining too much in their own rooms knitting for the soldiers. That is to be overcome by means of hotel concerts which will draw the women out of their rooms to knit in a musical atmosphere, with the hope that this will tend to stimulate their appetites. In the United States thousands of women who have relatives and friends among the warring nations, or who have been touched by the sufferings of the Belgians, are equally busy with their needles. Occasionally one sees knitting needles flying at a concert, so that some music lovers have entered complaint about the clicking of the needles. Even men are at it. If men mastered the art, which is an exceedingly simple one, they might knit many a muffler while enjoying their after-dinner cigars.

Consult Women About War

THERE can be no doubt that secret diplomacy has been the bane of modern Europe, and that the present war is the work, not of the people, but of diplomats and inner military circles. It is suggestive that not one single woman of the nations now at war had been consulted about the plans that called for the death of sons and husbands and the breaking up of homes. Let it not be forgotten that in mental anguish, in unceasing anxiety for those on the firing line, and in the deep bereavement over the loss of loved ones women are, and will be, the biggest sufferers in the war. The admission of women into the councils of state is a rightful thing for those most interested in war, and would certainly be a partial cure for the war spirit.



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The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"

IN previous years, when the moguls of the National Commission and the National American and International Leagues held their midwinter sessions in New York, it was a case of

They just came in.
They sat around,
And then went home again.

But the recent meetings were real business affairs, thanks to the scare thrown into the ranks of organized baseball by the determination of the Feds to keep up the existing war for an indefinite period. Perhaps the sale of Eddie Collins, the star second sacker of the Athletics, to the White Sox for approximately \$50,000 in cash and players was the most startling thing which took place, but several managers were signed, players traded, preliminary arrangements made for placing the Yankees in new hands; and committees were appointed to take up the matter of which of the three existing forms of players' contracts should be universally used and whether waivers, once asked on players, must not be recalled, and were instructed to report at the meetings to adopt schedules to be held in February.

All of these business-like moves pleased the fans, but most of them believe that the National League Club owners made a mistake when they promulgated a ruling that in future none of the teams should carry more than twenty-one men on their respective payrolls after the middle of May. The American outfit also decided to limit its clubs to about the same number.

Last season the major leagues adopted a rule permitting each team to carry all the men it cared to, a change from the old limit of twenty-five; but this move was made to save men, who might be returned to the minors, from jumping to the Feds. The consequent expense for excess talent amounted to a large sum for the major aggregations, and this year they decided to economize. However it is doubtful if the rule will hold, for already many managers are kicking against it and proclaiming that it will be amended at the February gathering so as to make the limit nearer thirty. McGraw, who has nearly fifty players under contract, is leading the revolt and Bresnahan and others who have large forces of promising recruits are with him. It cost the Giants many thousands of dollars to hunt out the young talent they now have under contract, and to throw more than half of their signed players into the discard would mean a tremendous loss. Other teams in the larger cities are in the same boat.

Incidentally the decision of the Feds, made after the bosses of organized baseball had returned to their homes, to permit the "outlaw" clubs to carry all the men they wish, will have a bearing on the matter and undoubtedly be the particular force which will cause the owners of the National and American Leagues to make a decided change of front.

A Wish

Some people clamor for riches,
And some of them want power and such;
Some long to star in the limelight,
While others are pleased with a "touch."
Others will pine for an auto,
Though "sparklers" to many look best;
Some of them wish for fast ponies,
But those things to me are a jest.
Could I have just what I wanted,
I'd ask for the speed of Ty Cobb;
Also the skill of Ed Collins—
Then couldn't I grab some swell job?

The Fight is on Again

Blocked, it is alleged, by certain persons financially interested in the Chicago Cubs, peace negotiations between the club owners of organized baseball and the Federal League fell through, and the merry little baseball war will be continued into the 1915 season, with each side making more strenuous endeavors than in the past to remove the scalp of the other. This state of affairs is to be regretted, for the rooters the coun-

try over were most desirous of seeing the squabbling come to a speedy end; and if, as charged, it was the Cubs' backers who blocked the good work, little sympathy will be felt for them if their fingers are burned in the hot times to come.

For some reason, apparently unsolved by the forces of organized baseball, the Federal League, in which its backers already have invested millions of dollars, positively refused to blow up just to satisfy the opposition. On the other hand, though it is conceded that the "outlaws" lost money in chunks last season, the club owners have dug deeply into their treasure chests and have produced sufficient coin of the realm to continue the fight with unabated vigor for some time to come. Following the failure of the peace negotiations they threw a few bombshells into the camp of the organized forces by signing Walter Johnson and a few other stars of unusual brilliancy, and by the move proved to their rivals that all future battling would be with bare knuckles.

And now, at this late date, the National and American League heads realize that if they hope to continue the scrap on anything like even terms, they have got to fight and fight hard, and not sit in their easy chairs waiting for the other fellows to quit. For the purpose of showing a warlike front from now on, most of the clubs located in cities where there are Federal League outfits, will be materially strengthened, and next season will see organized teams playing Sunday and holiday games in every city where the "outlaws" are showing. Eddie Collins was sent to the White Sox in furtherance of this plan, and more big stars will be added to that team in the near future. As the White Sox long have been popular in the Windy City, it is the intention to make this team a real contender for the American League pennant and to have it play in direct opposition to the Chifeds. Conflicting dates also will be arranged in St. Louis, Kansas City, Indianapolis and Buffalo, the clubs of the International League having been chosen to bear the brunt of the fight for the organized forces in the latter three cities. In Brooklyn, Baltimore and Pittsburgh the Feds will not be greatly disturbed, the National and American owners claiming that they have no particular fear that the "outlaw" strength developed there can do them any lasting injury. Well, most of us would prefer peace, but if there is going to be another fight let it be a good one. The more fierce the struggle the quicker both sides will tire of the expensive amusement. Then,

when peace does come finally, it will be found that the exigencies of the occasion will have forced both sides to develop an unusual number of players of high caliber, and from these can be selected a sufficient number to pretty thoroughly equip two major leagues.

Professional Boxing, 1915 Style

The modern boxer swung his right,
And then he swung his left;
To miss his rival was his aim—
At "stalling" he was deft.
But one false wallop struck his foe,
Yes, straight between the eyes;
Which caused him to express regret—
Likewise apologize.

When the Frost is on the Diamond

McGraw, of the Giants, and Comisky, of the White Sox, have decided to take their teams to Mexico and South America at the close of the 1915 season to play exhibition games. Why not take Heinie Zim along and permit the Mexicans to take a slant at a real scrapper?

Perhaps the interest taken in baseball in "high places" never was more aptly illustrated than at a recent dinner to Hank Gowdy, when the

Governor of a great State and the Mayor of a large city delivered addresses of welcome to the player, who, but a few years ago, was a bat boy at the Columbus ball park.

Dick Rudolph, the Braves' great twirler, has received twelve loving cups since he

(Continued on page 647)



Trying a new concoction on the fan.



He surely makes a lot of noise during the off season.



Yep, a real mix-up is on the carpet.

The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 616)

officiated in the world's series. For holding a limelight position, the baseball star has the average matinee idol backed off the boards.

Few northern fans realize the intense interest in America's national pastime taken in Cuba, though the fans there rank with our very best. Nine newspaper men from Havana sent reports to their papers of the recent world's series. How many cities in the United States had as large a number of newspaper representatives at the big show?

For a long time Frank Baker rejoiced in the distinction of being the only player who had batted .300 or better in three world's series, but by slamming the pill for .437 in the recent classic, Johnny Evers won a position in the same class with the Philadelphian.

The Brooklyn team never looked better than at present. But then, the Brooklyn outfit always is at its best in midwinter.

When Bender and Plank signed with the Federals Mack stated that he wished them luck. What kind?

If the Olympic games are held in this country next year, we should be able to cinch all of the jumping events by entering some of the Federal League talent.

And while this great war is going on in Europe is Bombardier Wells, the giant boxer, fighting? He is. In fact he is fighting in London for the benefit of the Belgians. To be sure captious critics may urge that he could be of greater service at the front, but in that kind of fighting you can't quit as soon as you're hurt.

Evidently the English are following the advice to make a virtue of any vice which you cannot conquer. In the clubhouse of one of the popular golf courses near London the following notice was posted recently: "Let all golfers bet on their matches and bet as much as they can, the loser to pay his money to whatever war fund the winner may designate."

Gone

'Tis said that Johnson's arm is gone.
Now, fans, don't shake your heads;
His arm is gone, and so is he—
Yep, both gone to the Feds.

Why Evers Experimented

Johnny Evers, while manager of the Cubs, was criticised freely for his many experiments with young ball players, but there was a reason for his action, and he explained it in detail at a recent banquet. He stated that he had had an opportunity of signing Maranville, the Braves' phenomenal shortstop, for the Cubs, and was greatly surprised, after he had turned the youngster down, to have him snapped up by the Boston Team. He decided then and there to watch the lad closely, and when he saw him blazing his way to a front position in the baseball world like a shower of fireworks, he felt that he had a lot to learn about young ball players, and his experiments were the result. Among other things Johnny said:—

Clippings from newspapers and tips from my friends had told me of this youngster, and I went to see him work in a couple of games. What I saw convinced me that he was not ripe for the majors and it was to my great surprise that the Braves snapped him up. That I now owe him an apology is certain, and since I have had the pleasure of working beside him on the Boston team I have found him to be a really out-of-the-ordinary ball player. His speed and cunning have taught me much, and although I have acted as teacher to him in some things, he has been such to me also. I have been in the game fourteen years, but I am going to start and learn some things from Maranville next season. He has ways of going about his work which are entirely different from other players, and his methods have been so successful that I have decided to learn the up-to-date way of playing ball.

Joshings for Winter Leaguers

The Feds talk of placing a third team in Philadelphia. And it certainly is needed there—about as much as more coals at Newcastle or more beer at Milwaukee.

Should umpires refrain from "chasing" Germany Schaefer from the ball parks next season just to keep within the limits of the President's neutrality proclamation?

Advising persons outside of the fighting zones to remain neutral while war is going on is one proposition, but preventing them from doing as they doggone please is another. Certain individuals interested in the short end of the present baseball mixup advised the fans to remain neutral until the contest was over, but the balance sheets of the various leagues prove just how little the tip was heeded.

Suppose we forget all the jabber about hard times and let the cold fact that a sum approximating \$1,000,000 was spent to see the Yale, Harvard and Princeton football teams play during the 1914 season sink in. Thanks to the tariff tinkers we may have to pay a "war tax," on about everything excepting air and water, but we still are willing to dig down into the old stockings and pull forth the necessary coin to see good, clean sport at any time.



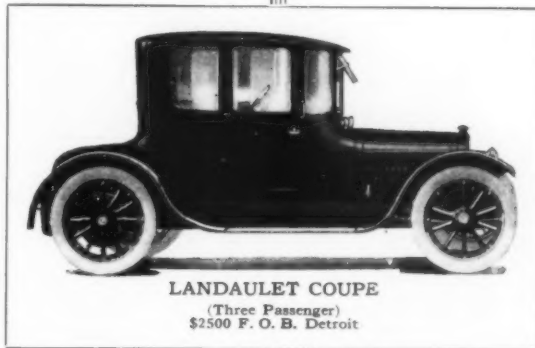
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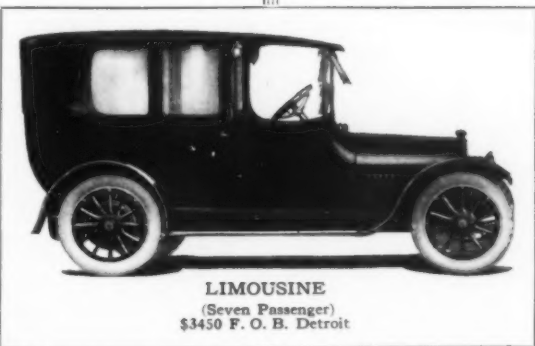
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Of Chicago, president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, who presided at the recent convention in Chicago.



JOHN McE. BOWMAN

Who was lately elected president of the Baltimore, New York's largest hotel. Mr. Bowman succeeded the late Gustav Bauman.



A. B. LEACH

Of New York, who was elected president of the American Investment Bankers' Association at its meeting recently in Philadelphia.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE New York stock market opened with a bound, and then fell back with a rebound. But its opening broke the spell of depression, for it showed a rising barometer in business circles.

The iron market has been called "The barometer of trade." It is still depressed and will be until we realize the results of the low tariff on iron and steel products. This will take a little time because of the embargo on imports partially laid by the European war. Until recovery occurs in the iron market, and until the New York Stock Exchange is opened without restrictions, we shall not have a full measure of returning prosperity. But "half a loaf is better than no bread."

Let us be thankful that the tendency of business at the close of 1914 is upward. It had been downward almost since the year began. The outlook for 1915 I shall forecast, in my customary way, in the next issue of LESLIE'S.

The brief and sudden show of strength in the stock market after it reopened was largely due to its sold-out condition. Those who could hold their securities, during the long period of depression preceding the closing at the end of July, held them patiently. If they had hastened to unload when the market reopened, prices would have sharply declined, as many feared they would.

The rise was perfectly natural under the circumstances. Patient holders are waiting for a chance to get out without loss and as the market advances, the unloading will increase until the public comes to believe in a higher range of prices. Then a buying movement will set in.

It is quite possible that foreign holders of American securities, who have been anxious to realize, held off to see how the market would act when it reopened. It is not improbable that their shrewd representatives in Wall Street stimulated the advance at the opening so as to prepare the way for foreign liquidation at better prices. This liquidation was not completed before the Exchange closed last July. It is a factor that must be reckoned with, but standard securities are not likely to go much lower than they were on the 30th of July, when the Exchange closed its doors.

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N. Troy, N. Y.: I do not regard the bonds of the Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Co. as "a good safe investment." Otherwise they would sell higher.

C., Pasadena, Cal.: If you give your proxy to any one who requests it, he is not obliged to report to you unless you give the proxy on that condition.

H., Ohio: Pierce Oil new stock has been selling in New York around 17 and Atlantic Refining around 600. The latter is the safer purchase for an investor.

M., Caro, Mich.: I do not recommend the stock of the Colonial Motion Picture Corporation. The business has become highly competitive and far less profitable.

C., Dongan Hills, N. Y.: Swift & Co., Steel Pfd., Liggett & Meyers Pfd., Pennsylvania R.R. and American Tobacco Pfd. are well regarded. Perhaps the last would be the best at present quotations.

O. E. R., Superior, Wis.: The Kamloops Copper Co. of British Columbia has a bonded indebtedness ahead of the stock. The ore bodies, as far as developed, are promising, but the proposition is speculative.

F., Schenectady, N. Y.: American Tel. & Tel. is the best on your list. Erie first Pfd. would be better than the Com. There is talk of an upward movement in Can. Com. and Central Leather Com., but both are decidedly speculative. American Beet Sugar Com. looks better.

G., Hartford, Conn.: The stocks most highly regarded for investment are Atchison Pfd., Union Pacific Pfd., St. Paul Pfd., Northwest Pfd. and Steel Pfd. These are not in the same investment class as the bonds of the above which are a prior obligation, but yield a smaller return.

P., Chicago: 1. Washington Oil is a more attractive purchase than United Cigar Stores of Canada. The latter has no connection with United Cigar Stores of the United States. 2. The future of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western depends upon the kind of treatment the railroads receive from the authorities. If this treatment had been fair, the bonds of the company would still have been paying their coupons.

H., Rumson, N. J.: Among the best \$100 bonds are those of the Atlantic Coastline, and C. B. & Q. 4's, and St. Paul Conv. 4½'s. Among the industrials, Bethlehem Steel, Central Leather, General Electric, and United Fruit Co. A good speculative low-priced \$100 bond is that of the American Ice Securities Co., selling around 82 and paying 6 per cent. The issue is small and the bonds have never failed to pay their interest.

M., Patterson, N. J.: I do not advise the purchase of the Boulder-Tungsten Production Co.'s stock nor that of the U. S. Gold Corporation, if you are seeking a safe investment. Buy something that careful investors prefer—stocks that not only promise but that pay dividends. It is better to have one share of a profitable investment than a hundred shares of a purely speculative enterprise. Not one out of a thousand mining propositions has paid dividends.

S., Indianapolis, Ind.: Indictments, charging conspiracy to defraud by the use of the mails for the sale of fire insurance policies and so-called fake companies, have just been found in Delaware by the United States Grand Jury against the promoters of the American Fire Insurance Co., the Home Fire Insurance Co., the Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Co. and the Equitable Fire Insurance Co. It is charged that dummy officers and directors were elected. All these are Delaware companies.
New York, December 24, 1914. JASPER.

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(Continued on page 649)

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Financial advertising in Leslie's pays.

The Last of the German Flying Squadron

(Continued from page 635)

The engagement began in a very heavy sea as soon as the ships sighted each other in the gathering dusk of November 1st. By maneuvering to keep out of range of effective 6-inch gunfire, the Germans displayed superb tactics, and forced the British to the unequal task of offsetting twelve guns with two. The two might have been effective against an equal number; but, smothered as they were by the overwhelming broadsides of the Germans, it is small wonder that they caused so little damage to their foes. And the range at which the action was fought was too great for the nineteen six-inch guns in the broadside of the three British ships to do any real damage—they couldn't pierce the German armor, even if they could have been fought in that heavy weather. And several of them, located on lower decks, very probably didn't get into the fight at all.

We can leave out of account the superior effectiveness of the German armor—the better protection of their guns and ammunition supply—the greater security against fire—for the smashing preponderance of that sort of gunfire which can penetrate and wreck and destroy is enough to account for the whole result.

Looking back over the history of the British navy, we are forced to conclude that the under-gunning of English ships, in favor of almost excessive seaworthiness, has been a deciding factor in their design, right up to the beginning of the dreadnought era, nine years ago. Even a hundred years ago this same policy was in vogue, with a few notable exceptions. The *Constitution* out-gunned both the *Guerrière* and the *Java*—principally in accuracy of gunfire, but also slightly in weight of broadside. Our *Oregon*, of 1894, had a broadside of 5600 pounds; the contemporaneous *Magnificent*, though 45 per cent. bigger in displacement, only 4000 pounds. The *Georgia* had 5710 pounds; the *Queen*, of the same size, 4000 pounds. The cruiser *Brooklyn* has 1860 pounds; the *Terrible*, built the same year and 55 per cent. larger, only 1360 pounds. The *Good Hope* had only 1560 pounds; while the *Tennessee*, only 3 per cent. larger, has 2900 pounds. Prior to the dreadnought era the Germans did the same thing—neglected to give their ships enough guns (if American ships may be accepted as a criterion). The *Kaiser Friedrich III.*, larger than the *Oregon*, throws only 2908 pounds of metal. The *Preussen*, eight-ninths the size of the *Georgia*, has only five-ninths as heavy a broadside. But the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* are later ships. Seaworthiness has not been sacrificed, that is quite evident; but the idea that a warship is, after all, simply a mobile gun platform was applied; and these ships, each with 82 per cent. of the *Good Hope's* displacement, had 140 per cent. of her broadside fire, in 6-inch guns and upwards. In fact, of all the 34 British armored cruisers at the beginning of this war—19 of them larger than the *Scharnhorst*—only three have a broadside superior to the German. Those

three are 26 per cent. larger ships, with 15 per cent. heavier broadsides.

But please understand that the British dreadnoughts—the real heavy fighting ships—are not under-gunned. Ship for ship, they are the equal of any afloat, and the superior of most. And it is the dreadnought which holds the balance of power in this war—which determines that Germany shall be blockaded—that German commerce shall lie prostrate—that German armies shall not land in Britain.

In the war that ended just one hundred years ago—that last war between English-speaking peoples—the situation was so like the present as to lend much color to the oft-quoted expression "history repeats itself." Then, as now, Britain's right arm kept her enemy's coast blockaded, and such ships as the *Constitution* and *United States* got away from port only by running that blockade. American commerce was dead. We were cut off, virtually, from all the rest of the world, just as Germany is now isolated. But we drove hundreds of English merchantmen from the seas—just as the *Emden* and *Karlsruhe* have done. We met the enemy's ships in fight after fight—and almost invariably emerged as victorious as the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*.

In the South Pacific, in particular, English whalers had been completely swept away by the *Essex*, Captain Porter, in company with the *Essex Junior*, a converted whaler. One day, when these two ships were snugly anchored in Valparaiso harbor, the British frigate *Phoebe* and the smaller *Cherub* sailed in—a squadron which had been detailed to find and destroy the American vessels. In the neutral harbor neither side attacked the other; but the British were not so punctilious a few days later, when, with her main topmast disabled by a sudden squall, the *Essex* drew into another harbor up the coast. This was just the opportunity for which the English commander had been waiting—when the American, unable to maneuver with his usual smartness, could not choose his own dreaded method of attack. The two English ships had seventeen long-range guns, the *Essex* only six and the *Junior* none. So the *Phoebe* and *Cherub* took up a position out of range of the short 32-pounder carronades and began to smash the disabled Americans, just as the German long-range guns, one century later, smashed the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*. Porter fought his ship for two and one-half hours, until he had lost three-fourths of his crew. Then, all of his long-range guns being dismounted, he worked the ship ashore, and escaped with the few uninjured men left.

It is strange that this same strategy should again have prevailed, almost at the same spot, and again between two combatants alien to that shore. It is even more strange, in a sense, that the winner of the first battle should so little have regarded the obvious lessons which it bore as to have been overwhelmingly defeated in the second.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 648)

compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

The "Investor's Guide," of 270 pages with full details of the prices of stocks, dividends, and method of purchase can be had, without charge, by addressing L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Special information on some of the most profitable and promising of the Standard Oil stocks will be furnished by Slattery & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York. Write them for information and prices.

Investors in \$100 bonds should send for a free sample copy of the "100 Bond News," a journal of information published monthly containing an excellent list of \$100 bonds. Address the "100 Bond News," 24 Stone Street, New York.

A selected list of excellent \$100 and \$500 bonds which always command a ready market and which promise an advance in 1915 has been prepared by Williams, Dunbar & Coleman, dealers in Public Utility Securities, 60 Wall Street, New York. Write them for a free copy. These bonds yield from 5 to 6 per cent.

Investors desiring to invest from \$100 up at the beginning of the New Year should write for the special booklet describing a method of testing investments safely, published by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall Street, New York. Write for the free "January Booklet No. 601-A."

Those who believe that it is always safe to buy a commodity when it is offered at the cost of production or less, will be interested in "Special Letter No. 16," on "Cotton as an Investment," published by Rensselaer, Lyon & Co., members of New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges, 33 New Street, New York. Write for a free copy.

The Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, a United States depository for postal savings, has printed a very interesting booklet showing how small amounts from \$100 upward can be invested in 5 per cent. certificates, protected by first mortgages on real estate. Write to the above trust company for "Booklet L."

A plan that will enable one to invest small savings safely in high-class \$100 bonds, paying from 5 to 6 per cent., by a payment of \$10 monthly, is fully described in a pamphlet prepared by Liggett, Hichborn & Co., 60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., for their customers. Write to them for a free copy. This is an excellent method of making small savings profitable.

A plan by which for an investment of \$270 a person can buy one share of an industrial preferred stock, a \$100 bond, and one share of a good transportation company, with an average yield on the combination of 6 per cent., has been prepared by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, and members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Write Muir & Co. for their "Booklet 4" on the "Partial Payment Plan."

A Notable New Magazine

MAGAZINES are now so numerous that it would seem that they had occupied every possible field. They have, indeed, covered the domains of fiction, science, art, music and innumerable other things, but a new magazine has just appeared which has made for itself a place distinctly its own. This is the *World Outlook*, to be published monthly at New York under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its purpose is to stimulate active interest in the world field. In character it is avowedly missionary—in the broad sense of that word, for it will stand "for every movement of religion, commerce and politics which means sane Christian progress." The initial issue of the publication is typographically attractive and profusely illustrated, and its letter-press is valuable and readable. S. Earl Taylor is editor in chief, Willard Price, managing editor and Ed. M. Willis, business manager.



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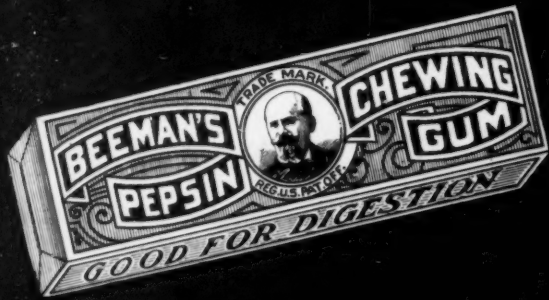
Some of the Many New Features Added This Year

Review of the War in Europe; Wars of the World; Political State Platforms of 1914; Special or Emergency Tax; Prison Population; Factory Statistics; Workmen's Compensation Laws; Occupations in United States; Federal Reserve Act; Federal Trade Commission; Statistics of Foreign Born Population in the United States; Mexican Situation Described; Chinese Republic; Palisades Driveway; The Aeroplane and Aviation Generally in War.

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Life Insurance Suggestions

NO human arrangement, however beneficial it may be in some respects, is without its defective side. This statement applies, among many other things, to the insurance departments of the different States. These administrative bureaus have done not a little to make life insurance sound and reliable, but they have also erred in some directions. Mr. William S. Diggs, President of the Insurance Federation of Ohio, is authority for the statement that "last year nearly twenty millions of dollars were collected by the insurance departments of the various states, whereas it took less than two millions to support all these departments." Thus more than \$18,000,000 was taken unnecessarily from the insurance companies, or rather from the policyholders—for all this money came out of the premiums paid by insureds. To this extent these departments added unwarrantably to the cost of that protection of the dependent and needy which is the essence of life insurance. It is deplorable that what was intended originally to be only a governmental supervising device should have become a profit-making scheme at the expense of the thrifty and the prudent.

It is gratifying to note that occasionally government officials learn something on the subject of life insurance. The Alabama State Tax Commission, for instance, has had the fairness to rescind its former ruling requiring policyholders to pay taxes on

life insurance policies which have a cash surrender value. This action accords with decisions of the Supreme Courts of Indiana and Minnesota and with opinions of attorney generals of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and is another blow to the vicious policy of taxing life insurance, a policy which, whatever its particular form or pretext, must eventually be abandoned in every part of the Union. Even the state insurance departments will some day cease to burden unduly the policyholders of the country.

T., Manistique, Mich.: The Bankers Life Ins. Co. of New York, after an experience with the assessment plan, took up the old line policy—a transformation not always easy to make.

E., London, O.: For a young man of 23, who seeks only insurance to protect his dependents, a straight life policy would be the cheapest and most desirable.

S., Kansas City, Mo.: I do not like the form of the contract nor its obligations.

C., New York City: 1. The New York Life Ins. Co. was incorporated in 1841. 2. The Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. was organized in 1857 and is purely mutual.

Protection, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Insurance that will protect you against death, accident and sickness and give you a good income if disabled, would give you all that you require, also protect your wife and children. What is known as the Accumulative Disability Policy would cost you a little more than \$1 a week, if you are under fifty years of age. This policy has very generous benefits, ranging from \$15,000 down. If you will send your name, occupation and business address to the Aetna Life Ins. Co., Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn., and ask for a copy of the Accumulative Disability Policy, you will receive it promptly. The Aetna has an excellent record for prompt settlements.

Hermit

Our Worthy Citizen Soldiers

THE recent lively general discussion of the question of increasing the defensive forces of the United States brought out prominently the fact that, even were our army greatly enlarged, the country would, in case of a great war, have to depend finally on the number and quality of its citizen soldiery. Secretary of War Garrison in his annual report dwells on the need of a larger percentage of citizens who have had military training. The citizen soldier is regarded all around as a potent factor in the nation's safety, and it is no burst of hysterical militarism to advocate improvement of the efficiency of the National Guard in every state. Whether or not we shall ever again have to fight a powerful foreign foe, no one can tell, but we should not be badly prepared, as admittedly we are now.

Yet apart from its uses in warfare the National Guard should be fostered because of its value in times of peace. This was made evident in an interesting address delivered lately before the Troy, N. Y., Rotary Club by Captain Charles A. MacArthur of Company A, Citizens' Corps, on the topic "The National Guard as a Business Asset." Captain MacArthur reasoned that men of business should encourage their employees to join the Guard because the training and information received in military service made the men more capable for duty in store or factory or office. The soldier, he showed, becomes able-bodied and full of vim, and has to practice punctuality, concentration, steadiness, obedience, cleanliness, temperance and self-respect. Certain studies are also required of him, so that the Guard is not only a military, but also an educational, institution. The captain attributed much of Germany's prosperity before the present war to the influence of military training in arousing the abilities of her young men.

Fair Play for Capital and Labor Alike

By Hon. ATLEE POMERENE,
Senator from Ohio

MOST of the laboring men are high-class men, of high purpose and high character. They want their rights and they want to be law-abiding citizens. It is not for that class of men that laws are made. We all recognize the fact that in every avenue of life there are men who will transgress the law and who do transgress the law. I recognize the fact that there are many employers in this country who have ground their labor down, and for them I have no word of sympathy of any kind. On the other hand, we must be entirely fair in this matter and at the same time we have in mind the employers who are unfair we must remember that there are some men who are speaking in the name of labor who likewise are unfair. Laboring men should not be placed at the mercy of the merciless employer. On the other hand, the good employers—and that embraces the greater part of them—ought not to be placed at the mercy of a few labor leaders who do not have a proper appreciation of their duty to the public. There are two sides to this question, as there are to most questions.

The Best Ever

From the Gazette, Livonia, N. Y.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY has the best illustrated war service of any paper in this country. Its illustrations are faithful reproductions of sketches made on the scene of action.

Books Worth While

THE MAGNATE OR THE PEOPLE, by Martin Johnson. (C. N. Caspar Co., Milwaukee, \$1.00 net.) A one-sided argument for government ownership of railroads as the only solution of transportation problems.

ARMOUR'S FARMERS ALMANAC still retains all the characteristics of the old-fashioned almanac so much in vogue fifty years ago, including the signs of the Zodiac, illustrations, humorous cuts and tables for farmers. Write for a copy to Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago.

THE BOY WITH THE UNITED STATES INDIANS, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler. (Loharop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston. Price \$1.50.) Here are Indian stories to make the blood of any American boy run a little faster. The book has all the thrills of the usual Indian story and in addition is absolutely authoritative. In helping to a better understanding of the always misunderstood redmen, the book will prove valuable to adults as well as to boys.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, THEIR MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION, by Charles Day. (Published by the Engineering Magazine, New York. \$1.00.) Mr. Day defines the principles and practical precepts of the scientific plant construction. The work is grounded on intimate knowledge of the subject and combines the interest of scientific pioneering with the certainty and authority of conclusion that characterize the master of his specialty.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS YEAR BOOK. (The Ronald Press, New York. \$1.50.) Lists of Officers, Committees, Trustees and Members. Proceedings of the 1913 Annual Meeting in Boston. Papers read at the convention together with discussions, Certified Public Accountancy Laws in force in the several States. Constitution and By-Laws of the American Association, with a very useful appendix of great interest to every executive.

VICTORY LAW, by Anne Warwick. (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.30 net.) A beautiful actress marries a rising young lawyer. Temporarily leaving the stage, her home life is complicated by the remarkable influence over her as an artist of a former leading man. Estranged from her husband she resolves to return to the stage. Before the story ends, husband and wife become reconciled, the latter devoting a part of each year to her profession as an actress. A strong book, well written.

The Season's Plays in New York

Aeolian Hall		Symphony and concert music.
Astor	Hello Broadway	Leo Dirlrichstein and Laura Hope Crews in a brilliant performance.
Belasco	Phantom Rival	Delightful morality play. Successful melodrama. Symphony and concert.
Booth	Experience	A roaring farce.
Candler	On Trial	
Carnegie Hall	First-Class Motion Pictures	
Casino	It Pays to Advertise	
Cohan's	Use	
Comedy	The Marriage of Kitty	With Marie Tempest
Cort	Under Cover	Good melodrama.
Empire	Driven	Notable company in another London success.
Fulton	Twin Beds	Funny.
Gaiety	Daddy Long-Legs	Comedy of sweetness and sentiment.
Globe	Chin-Chin	Montgomery and Stone in a splendid musical comedy.
Harris	High-Class Motion Pictures	
Hippodrome	Wars of the World	Magnificent spectacle.
Knickerbocker	The Debutante	Hazel Dawn in a filmy operetta.
Little	A Pair of Silk Stockings	Society farce.
Longacre	So Much for So	Absurd melodrama.
Lyceum	Outcast	With Elsie Ferguson.
Lyric	The Only Girl	Admirable mixture of farce, comedy and music.
Manhattan	Watch Your Step	Stupendous melodrama.
Opera House	Life	William Faversham and Gabrielle Dorziat in a strong drama.
Maxine Elliott's	The Hawk	Ragtime musical comedy.
New Amsterdam	High-Class Motion Pictures	
Playhouse	Polygamy	Chrysal Herne in a Modern drama.
Princess	One Act Plays excellently acted.	
Proctor's	Excellent Vaudeville	New bill weekly.
Republie	Kick In	Good crook play.
Shubert	Suz	Musical comedy hit.
39th Street	First-Class Motion Pictures	
44th Street	The Lilac Domino	Tuneful operetta.
48th Street	The Law of the Land	Thrilling melodrama.
Wallack's	First-Class Motion Pictures	
Winter Garden	Dancing Around	Spley vaudeville.

Memories of a Famous Conflict

Notable Scenes in the Franco-German War of 1870-71

Reproduced from the 1870 Files of Leslie's Weekly



HAVOC WHICH A DESPERATE SOLDIER WROUGHT

Scene of ruin and death after the blowing up of a powder magazine at the citadel of Laon, France. A few days after the battle of Sedan the French General Vinoy, with his command, entered the city of Laon. He soon left, leaving behind a small garrison. A squadron of Prussian cavalry appeared, and in compliance with its demands the garrison surrendered and the Prussians rode into the city. Immediately a terrible explosion occurred, destroying or damaging many buildings, sending thousands of bullets and shells all over the city, and killing 400 French and Prussians. Investigation disclosed that a non-commissioned French officer had set fire to a train of powder leading to the magazine, where munitions of war were stored, and that he had himself been killed by the resulting explosion.



PRUSSIAN LANCERS CAPTURE A FRENCH SPY

As in the present great war in Europe, spies in 1870 were very active on both sides. One day in 1870 an old gentleman, apparently half demented, was discovered wandering aimlessly within the Prussian lines outside of Paris. He was taken into custody and searched and important papers were found on his person, revealing his true character. He was at once taken to headquarters, and the proofs of his guilt being clear, his execution was ordered. The picture shows the prisoner with his hands bound behind him being escorted by mounted men to the presence of the officer in command. The spy problem in the war now raging has been vastly greater than that of 1870 because of the greater number of nations engaged and numbers of persons convicted of espionage have been executed or imprisoned. One of the most notable incidents of the war in this respect was the recent execution of the German spy, Karl Hans Lody. Lody, who was formerly an officer in the German navy, was arrested in the British metropolis, and after conviction by court martial was shot on the parade grounds of the historic Tower of London.



A REVOLT WITHIN A REVOLUTION

Red Republicans breaking into the council chamber of the provisional government at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on Oct. 31, 1870. This government succeeded the imperial government which ended with the downfall of Emperor Napoleon III at Sedan. The populace at Paris was excited by news of the capitulation of Bazaine's army and of the fortress-city of Metz and by the suspicion that the provisional government sought to surrender the capital. Several battalions of the National Guard engaged in a mob-like demonstration under the leadership of "Major" Flourens and forced their way into the chamber where General Trochu (seated in center), the governor of Paris, and members of the provisional government were in session. The rabble was threatening, but loyal Guards drove it away.



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